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ABSTRACT

The publication includes papers from the opening session, eighteen working papers on library cataloging, eighteen papers presented at group meetings and plenary sessions, and papers from the concluding session. The inaugural address "Cataloging Enters the Spiral of Scientific Method" was presented by S.R. Ranganathan. The working paper topics covered terminology, authors, recall, names of governments, institutions, and conferences, titles, publisher series, periodical titles and multiworded names. A list of office holders, a time table and an index are appended. (AB)

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SEMINAR ON CATALOGUING (1970)

WORKING PAPER AND PROCEEDINGS

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PART A : OPENING SESSION

DRTC SEMINAR ON CATALOGUING (1970).

CHAPTER AA.

WELCOME.

By Prof A Neelameghan.

1 INTRODUCTION

Dr Ranganathan, Delegates to the Seminar, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Documentation Research and Training Centre, the Indian Statistical Institute, and on my personal behalf, I extend to you all a warm welcome to the First DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing.

2 CHANGE OF NAME OF THE MEETING

You would have noticed, ladies and gentlemen, that in the first announcement circular letter of 25 Nov 1969, we had named this meeting as "Refresher Course in Cataloguing". In the second circular, this name was changed to "Refresher Seminar in Cataloguing". And now we have settled on the name "DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing". If these successive changes in name had caused inconvenience to any of you by way of obtaining fresh sanction for deputation, I apologise.

3 CHANGE OF CHARACTER OF THE MEETING

Dr Ranganathan suggested the first name as well as the successive changes therein. The changes in the name of this meeting became necessary as we worked over and developed the ideas to be presented here. We recognised that you will be discussing something, in a way, quite new -- the application of the recently formulated Master Canon of Cataloguing -- the Canon of Recall Value. It is not merely a review and refreshing on some aspects of cataloguing.

4 ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE OF SUBJECT OF MEETING

It is to reflect this change in the character of the material for consideration in this meeting that the changes in its name were brought about. I am sure you will appreciate this. Perhaps, when he suggested the successive changes in name, Dr Ranganathan was not quite conscious he was providing a good illustrative example of the very subject matter of this seminar. Let me put it in another way. In spite of, or perhaps, because of, the changes in the name, some of you have continued to use the first name 'Refresher Course in Cataloguing' in your correspondence with us. Others have used the second name 'Refresher Seminar in Cataloguing'. A few others have used the latest name 'Seminar on Cataloguing'. I suppose even after the seminar, each of these names will continue to be used for some time in recalling this seminar. Whatever way it is remembered, and whatever portions of the name are recalled, the term CATALOGUING, denoting the subject of purview of this meeting, has not been changed and that term is likely to be recalled by a majority of the persons including yourselves. This fact should guide us in choosing the Entry Element in rendering the name of this meeting!

5 HELPFUL RESULTS FROM COOPERATIVE EFFORT

During the next seven days, you will be discussing problems similar to that I mentioned just now in respect of the rendering of names of Corporate Bodies. We shall be placing before the cataloguing experts assembled here some of the ideas we have been working over in the last few months. The findings of the intellectual deliberation conducted in a cooperative spirit will help to clarify some of the points, while solutions may be found for other problems. Perhaps there will be residual ideas requiring controlled experimentation in practice in a living library environment. It is our firm hope that all of you will extend your cooperation to conduct such tests in your respective libraries and let us have the results. Perhaps some of you may be able to work out a paper on the results of the test for the session on Rendering of Corporate Names of the Eighth DRTC Annual Seminar to be held in December this year.

6 RULES OF PROCEDURE

This Seminar will be conducted in more or less the same way as we conduct the DRTC Annual Seminar, usually held in December each year. One difference you will, of course, notice is that the working paper is from DRTC only. You would have already received a copy of the rules of procedure to be followed. However, some of you may be attending a DRTC Seminar for the first time. Therefore, after the inaugural function, there will be a brief session when we shall outline the procedure we may follow in the conduct of the seminar.

I hope each of you have procured a copy of the volume of papers to be presented here, a copy of the preprint of the article by Dr Ranganathan and Sri G Bhattacharyya, the time-table sheet, list of members of the groups, etc. These are available at the Registration Counter.

7 CONCLUSION

Once again, let me welcome you all and we hope you will have an interesting and fruitful week in Bangalore.

CHAPTER AB.

CATALOGUING ENTERS THE SPIRAL OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD: INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

S R RANGANATHAN, National Research Professor in Library Science, and Honorary Professor, DRTC, Bangalore 3.

1 INTRODUCTION

It gives us satisfaction to find so many of you coming to take part in this Seminar on Cataloguing. I extend to you the hearty welcome of the DRTC. Probably, you have already heard of the DRTC tradition of hard and long hours of work. It is believed that you will not be scared by this; but, on the other hand, that you will begin to enjoy it. Last year DRTC started the policy of an Annual Mid-year Seminar for practising librarians, as a pilot project. It was on Library Classification. There, we discussed the new findings in the theory of library classification and the consequential changes in the schedules of Colon Classification. The impression produced was that the participants found benefit in the Seminar. This has made the DRTC to think of such a seminar as a regular annual feature. This year, the subject is Library Catalogue. Next year, it may be Reference Service.

2 STATUS OF CATALOGUING

Perhaps, it may be said that Classification is the most intellectual of the library techniques and that Reference Service is the most human. What about Cataloguing? Historically, apart from the craft of maintenance of books, cataloguing is perhaps the oldest library craft. Perhaps, it was first designed as an inventory list. But, in the course of a few centuries, its use was slowly extended as a tool to help readers in finding their books. Its additional features needed for this purpose were slowly developed by Trial and Error. Though its construction was guided only by rule of thumb, about two centuries ago some attempts were made to codify the rules for cataloguing. Antony Panizzi, the Italian librarian of the British Museum is said to have been one of the earliest to make a formal code of rules for cataloguing (1841). But, it is the Rules for a dictionary catalogue (1876) of Charles Ammi Cutter that is said to have started off the modern Catalogue Codes, such as the ALA Cataloguing rules for author and titles entries (1908), and India's Classified catalogue code (1934). The cataloguing rules of the Scandinavian countries and of the Vatican are based on the Anglo-American Code. However, Prussian instructions (1899) cut a new path. All these Codes were largely based on the practice of the past. Any improvement found in them were largely due to flair rather than any guiding principles. In other words, they were not science-based. No science of cataloguing had developed till then. Of course, the Five Laws of Library Science, formulated in India in 1928 and published in book form in 1931, has had an influence on the Classified Catalogue Code. But this amounted only to an influence by the fundamental Laws of Library Science in their most general form. Edition 1 of this Code was not founded on any Laws, or Normative Principles, or Canons, as we call them, specially postulated for cataloguing.

3 CANONS FOR CATALOGUING

31 Formulation 1

The first Canons for Cataloguing were formulated in India. It was done in the Theory of library catalogue (1938). They were six in number:

1 Canon of Consistency;
2 Canon of Relevance;
3 Canon of Ascertainability;
4 Canon of Permanence;
5 Canon of Currency; and
6 Canon of Prepotence.

In addition to these Canons, the general Law of Parsimony was also mentioned as a Guiding Principle.

32 Formulation 2

The second formulation of Canons for Cataloguing was made in our Heading and canons (1955) prepared in connection with the Conference, in the same year, of the International Federation of Library Associations. In this book, the number of Canons was extended to eight by the addition of the following two:

7 Canon of Context; and
8 Canon of Purity.

33 Formulation 3

The near-latest formulation of Canons for Cataloguing is the one given in the Classified Catalogue Code, Ed 5 (1964). It has omitted the Canon of Purity and added the Canon of Individualisation. With regard to the General Laws applicable to cataloguing, it mentions the following:

1 Laws of Interpretation;
2 Law of Impartiality;
3 Law of Symmetry;
4 Law of Parsimony;
5 Principle of Local Variation; and
6 Principle of Osmosis.

4 PERSISTENCE OF DIFFICULTIES

41 Name of Governmental Organ

These Canons were of general help in determining the Entry Element in the headings of many kinds of Entries. They were also of some help in determining the Entry Element in the Second Heading in the name of a Governmental Author. But the pressure of inexorable tradition led to some inconsistency in the Rules. For example, the Rule JC3 of Ed 5 of the Classified catalogue code, on Constitutional Organs, reads, "The rendering of the name of a Constitutional Organ of a Government used as Second Heading, is to be the name of the Organ as it is current in the language of the library.

Example.- Madras, Council of Ministers".

But Rule JC6 on Administrative Departments reads, "The Entry Element in the name of an Administrative Department of a Government is to be the Word or Word-Group denoting its sphere of work.

Example.- Madras, Instruction (Department of Public —)".

A subtle inconsistency can be observed between these two Rules. Rule JC3 evidently follows the Rule 58 of Anglo-American code (1908), which prescribes, "The names of the departments, bureaus, etc ... are to be given as sub-heading.

Example.- US. Department of States"

However, Rule JC6 deliberately deviates from this prescription. What could be the reason for this deviation which implies inversion of the words in the name of a Department? Can it be the Canon of Prepotence, according to which the words in the name of a person are inverted in the heading? Anyhow, Cutter himself has recommended inversion in Rule 324.

42 Name of Institution

Rule JD1, of Ed 5 of the Classified catalogue code, on Institutions, reads, "The name to be used in rendering the name of an Institution is to be the one in the shortest form found in the

1 Title page; or
2 Half-title page; or
3 Any other part of the document.

Example.- Andhra University".

This Rule did not countenance the Principle of Inversion in rendering the name of an Institution in a heading. However, as if not fully satisfied with this prescription, Rule LF1 prescribes a See also Entry with the inverted form. This Rule reads as follows, "Corresponding to an Entry with the name of an Institution as the Heading, there is to be a Generic Name Entry using as Heading the appropriate Generic Term, such as "Botanical Garden", "College" ... "University" etc."

Example.- University. See also Andhra University.

What could have been the reason for this provision? Whereas local persons may be familiar with the official name 'Andhra University', people in far off places may not either know or readily recall the term 'Andhra'. Further, a university, such as University of Delhi, is sometimes referred to in that way and sometimes as Delhi University. As a result, the entries with the official name of a University as heading will be scattered in the catalogue from A to Z. But, if the Entry Element is made 'University', a reader will have to search only a short span of entries to be reminded of the name of the particular University whose official name he did not remember exactly. As for a reader remembering the exact official name of a University, he will soon get accustomed, with or without formal training, to look up for it under the Entry Element 'University'.

5 CANON OF RECALL VALUE

Several problems of this kind created a crisis in thought last year while making a comparative study of Catalogue Codes along with Ganesh Bhattacharyya. This crisis created a mood of depression. It went to the sub-conscious level, as it were. After a long travail in the subconscious level, there emerged the Canon of Recall Value. It promises to be a Master Canon, of which many of the other Canons of Cataloguing are corollaries. Its potentiality seems to be as much as that of the Master Principle in Classification, known as the Wall-Picture Principle, of which many of the postulates, Canons, and other Principles of Classification are corollaries. The new situation created by the formulation of the Canon of Recall Value and the changes made necessary in some of the cataloguing rules will form one of the themes of this Seminar.

6 REFORM OF CATALOGUE CODE

Now the Canons of Cataloguing have pushed cataloguing into the Spiral of Scientific Method, we should first reexamine the existing Rules in the Catalogue Codes and amend them boldly, wherever necessary. This will have to be a continuing process. However, substantial amendments may take shape only at long intervals of time. Such a continuing amendment may be made necessary by many causes. Two of them are mentioned here. Firstly, new forms of books, and particularly changes in title page, may overpower the existing rules on Cataloguing. A few examples of new forms of books, which took shape within the last 45 years of my own experience, are composite books of various kinds such as Symposia, editions of a book with change in title, and complexities in the Series to which a book may belong.

An outstanding example of a change in title page is in respect of new editions of an old book continuing to be of value, even after the author's death. In such a case, the change in the text may be substantial and the original author's name may be merged with the title of the book. In our own subject-field, Dewey decimal classification, Ed 17 (1965), by B A Custer and Sayers manual of classification for librarians, Ed 4 (1967) by Arther Maltby, are examples of this kind. Such a phenomenon has been for long in existence in legal and medical publications, where the change in the text becomes very pronounced. Who is to be taken as the author of such a new edition? This is a moot problem.

7 CONTINUING RESEARCH

A cataloguer will face many such new phenomena in the cataloguing features of a book. He should not be insensitive to them, and catalogue them in some casual mechanical way. He should think out the new problems raised by such features. This is one line of developmental research in cataloguing, which every cataloguer should seize as a source for creative joy. Again, a cataloguer should do Reference Service at intervals -- the kind of reference service needing the use of catalogue. The trilogue between the cataloguer, the reader, and the catalogue will reveal to the cataloguer the need for many improvements in the Catalogue Code, apart from detecting casual errors in cataloguing. I am afraid that this experience is not at present sought by many of the cataloguers. Reference Service and Cataloguing are made water-tight compartments. This old practice must be changed if the cataloguer should find opportunity for creative joy.

8 RE-CATALOGUING

81 Re-Cataloguing Inescapable

The demand of the changes in the universe of books and the progress in the scientific foundations of cataloguing will naturally call for some re-cataloguing at intervals. Ordinarily, it may be slight, but in certain epochs, it may be very large. Here I want to strike a note of warning to the young cataloguers. An arm-chair senior librarian, who has not catalogued for some years and has had no experience-in-action of the integral relation between Reference Service and Cataloguing, says and even writes to me, "You are too theoretical. You have no idea of the woes of the administrator of a library. We cannot find the staff to re-catalogue". They forget that I too had administered a library, perhaps for a longer time and that too, at a time when the words of a librarian did not carry much weight -- especially if they were for additional funds or staff. I have had to re-classify and re-catalogue the books of my library as and when need arose. The arm-chair "Administrator" librarian has only to imagine the effect of his attitude of "No change" in the successive generations of administrator-librarians. For, decades and decades, if not for centuries and centuries, the same old cataloguing practice should be perpetuated. The catalogue appears to tell an arm-chair "Administrator"-librarian, "Men may come and men may go; ideas in cataloguing may come and may go; but we two shall go on for ever in our own old, old way"! -- reminding us of Tennyson's Brooke. I am sure that you young cataloguers will not have that "Brooke Attitude", particularly if you check up your commodity with the consumers and you want to get creative joy in your work.

82 Principle of Osmosis

There is an important Principle which I have been for long stressing and which would reduce to the very minimum the cost involved in re-cataloguing. It is the Principle of Osmosis. Let me illustrate.

83 Procedure for Recataloguing according to the Principle of Osmosis

Suppose you fix 1 January 1971 as the date for beginning recataloguing work according to an improved Catalogue Code. The procedure in the method of Osmosis is as follows:

1 Catalogue all new arrivals on and after 1 Jan 1971, according to the improved Code;

2 Form a New Sequence of the new books and of their Catalogue Cards;

3 Ask the Circulation Section to bespeak for the Cataloguing Section every old book going out on loan from 1 January 1971 onwards;

4 Arrange for all the books collected from the Reading Room table from time to time to be trollied on to the Cataloguing Section;

5 Recatalogue the books mentioned in Steps 3 & 4;

6 Put the recatalogued books in the new sequence. Also, file all their amended Catalogue Cards or the new cards written, as the case may be, in the New Sequence of Catalogue Cards.

Perhaps, during the first six months, the recataloguing of these books may require an extra-temporary hand, unless your eagerness "to know first-hand how the things go" stimulates you to put in extra hours during these months and enjoy the recataloguing yourself and learn from it. It would be wise to synchronise the starting date for recataloguing with the date of the commencement of the slack season in the library. Then, before the slack season ends, you might be able to re-catalogue several of the old books in frequent use. Regarding the books in frequent use, you can take the necessary help from the Reference Section. After six months or so, the daily quantum of re-cataloguing work will not require any additional staff. Thus, in a short period, all the live books and their catalogue cards would have passed from the Old Sequence to the New Sequence by the "Osmotic Pressure" created by actual use by readers;

7 Very soon a time will be reached when the sequence of the old books seldom wanted and also the sequence of their old catalogue cards, may be virtually frozen. Any book of the Old Frozen Sequence occasionally developing "Osmotic Pressure" may be brought over to the New Sequence after re-cataloguing; so also with its amended or new catalogue cards, as the case may be.

84 Reaction of a Scientist to the Method of Osmosis

A scientist in a high administrative position in our country happened to hear my description of the Method of Osmosis for use in a library. He spontaneously said, "Now I see the point. So many of our armaments and laboratory materials are obsolete. Still we hang on to them and spend money on their housing and periodical stock verification. I have now made up my mind to apply your Method of Osmosis to our own sphere of work".

9 RECENT HISTORY

91 Catalogue Codes Caught up in a Century-old Rut

The Catalogue Codes of most of the countries are still caught up in a century-old rut. They continue to be a matter of rule of thumb, in spite of cataloguing having entered the Spiral of Scientific Method in 1938, when India formulated the fundamental laws on the subject.

92 Paris Conference in 1961

At the first International Conference on Cataloguing, held in Paris in 1961, the overwhelming mass of Western cataloguers could not see the wisdom of beginning with an agreed terminology and a set of guiding principles, to improve the Catalogue Codes. On the other hand, they merely tried unsuccessfully to arrive at compromises among the contradicting practices prevalent in the different large national libraries.

93 Dormitory Library *vs* Service Library

The eyes of the Paris Conference were really turned on the past. They would not look into the present or the future. They have not yet realised that today except for one dormitory library in each country, all the other libraries will be service libraries holding only books of interest to about one generation.

94 Follow-up Meeting at Copenhagen in 1969

Cataloguing should be primarily turned on the needs of the millions of service libraries in the world. Unfortunately, even in the small follow-up International Meeting on Cataloguing, held at Copenhagen in 1969, there was no change in the outmoded attitude of the cataloguers.

95 Opportunity for India

This backward-looking-practice of many of the cataloguers in the world should be realised by the Indian Cataloguers. They should no longer be unthinking train-bearers of the West. The cataloguers of independent, renascent India should rethink cataloguing problems. As our Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in effect, "The Swadeshi spirit introduced by Mahatma Gandhi should now come back in a new way. It should also cover all kinds of know-hows and intellectual ideas". Our young cataloguers should keep aloft the flag of new ideas in cataloguing originated in our country about a generation ago -- even in the pre-Gandhinan period. They should carry the work forward along right scientific lines. They should show the right and scientific way in framing a catalogue code to the countries that are still moving in the old rut. Do you promise to take up this work? May you succeed in this mission of New India!

I trust that you will all enjoy this Seminar. I hope to meet you individually or in small groups during this week.

I declare this Seminar open, and I leave it in the able hands of Prof A Neelameghan and Shri Ganesh Bhattacharyya.

DRTC SEMINAR ON CATALOGUING (1970).

CHAPTER AC.

VOTE OF THANKS.

By G BHATTACHARYYA, Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore 3.

1 CATALOGUING IS A SCIENCE

Cataloguing is a science; it is based on its own set of Normative Principles -- that is, the Canons of Cataloguing. This has been made possible due to Dr Ranganathan's continuous research in Cataloguing. The library profession in India has been fortunate in having the formulator of the Canons of Cataloguing, and we have every reason to be proud of his contributions.

2 DR RANGANATHAN'S CONTRIBUTION

India's contribution to the development of Cataloguing has been mostly the result of the solo-research by Dr Ranganathan. Until about ten years ago, there was precious little of team-research in Cataloguing in India. During the last decade, however, the picture has been gradually changing. Consequently, we are now in a better position to maintain the status of India in the international field of Cataloguing. We hope that our humble effort at this Seminar will stimulate further the enthusiasm and attitude for team-research in Cataloguing in India. The development of an applied science such as Cataloguing, cannot be left any longer solely to the care of solo-research. Further, Dr Ranganathan's seminal contributions in the field of Cataloguing have opened up a vast scope for applied and developmental research.

3 A MASTER PRINCIPLE

This Seminar primarily centres round the Canon of Recall Value and its implications on the Rules for Rendering. According to Dr Ranganathan, the Canon of Recall Value has potentiality in the Cataloguing field equal to that of the Master Principle in the field of Classification, the Wall-Picture Principle. The little work that we have done so far on the implications of this Canon supports his conjecture.

4 TRADITION BREAKERS

On such an occasion, no cataloguer can help remembering the words, "They make their Alphabet by the Christian name, I by their Sir Name." These were the words of Andrew Maunsell in 1595. His practice of Surname-Entry broke the old tradition and started the first revolution in Cataloguing. Earlier to him were Gesner, Doni, and Croix du Maine. But they could go only up to the addition of a supplementary list of authors under their surnames to the catalogues they prepared. After Maunsell, came Linden, Lipenius, Beughem, Baber, Panizzi, Dziatsko, Crestadoro, Jewett, Cutter, Linderfelt, Kaiser, and Ranganathan. Their untiring efforts have made Cataloguing a science. Their contributions are also great. The Canon of Recall Value perhaps heralds another revolution in Cataloguing.

5 INDEBTEDNESS TO DR RANGANATHAN

We are fortunate in having the formulator of this revolutionary Canon himself to guide us in our deliberations. We are deeply indebted to him. To acknowledge it, I take this opportunity to propose him a very respectful and sincere vote of thanks.

My hearty thanks also go to you all for having taken the trouble of coming to Bangalore in response to our invitation.

PART B : WORKING PAPER

DRTC SEMINAR ON CATALOGUING (1970).

CHAPTER BA.

TERMINOLOGY.

1 CORPORATE BODY

Generic term to denote "Whole Corporate Body" and "Organ-of-Corporate Body".

11 Whole Corporate Body

A number of persons taken collectively, usually, as united, or organised, or coming together informally in a common cause or for common action -- such as, government, or commercial, or industrial, or service, or religious, or educational, or research activity -- or for deliberation, or for collective expression of opinion or sentiment.

Note.- In cataloguing practice, it is helpful to recognise the following kinds of Corporate Body:

1 Government;
2 Near-Sovereign Body;
3 Quasi-Government;
4 Institution; and
5 Conference.

12 Organ-of-Corporate Body

Non-autonomous part of a Corporate Body formed by

1 The Constitution of the parent Corporate Body for functions, such as legislative, deliberative, judicial, executive, and administrative; or formed by

2 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a defined piece of deliberative, or judicial, or executive, or administrative work within the sphere of function of the parent Corporate Body, for an undefined period.

3 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a specific piece of work within the sphere of function of the parent Corporate Body, for a specific limited duration.

2 GOVERNMENT

Generic term to denote "Whole Government" and "Organ-of-Government".

21 Whole Government

Corporate Body with full or limited sovereign power over a territory. It has generally functions of execution, legislation, justice, and administration. Other functions, such as defence, taxation, regulation of commerce, public transport, communication, etc will vary with the degree of limitation in sovereign power.

22 Organ-of-Government

Non-autonomous part of a Government formed by

1 The Constitution of the parent Government for functions, such as legislative, deliberative, judicial, executive, and administrative; or formed by

2 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a defined piece of deliberative, or judicial, or executive, or administrative work within the sphere of function of the parent Government, for an undefined period; or formed by

3 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a specific piece of work within the sphere of function of the parent Government, for a specific limited duration.

23 Governmental Quasi Independent Institution

A Corporate Body created by a Government and whose functions are outside the traditional primary functions of the Government and which is autonomous within its own sphere of functions -- though financed and owned by the parent Government.

3 NEAR-SOVEREIGN BODY

Generic term to denote "Whole Near-Sovereign Body" or "Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body".

31 Whole Near-Sovereign Body

A Corporate Body of Sovereign Governments to which its sovereign-constituents have agreed to surrender some at least of their respective sovereign powers.

32 Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body

Non-autonomous part of a Near-Sovereign Body formed by

1 The Constitution of the parent Near-Sovereign Body for functions, such as legislative, deliberative, judicial, executive, and administrative; or formed by

2 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a defined piece of deliberative, or judicial, or executive, or administrative work within the sphere of function of the parent Near-Sovereign Body, for an undefined period; or formed by

3 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a specific piece of work within the sphere of function of the parent Near-Sovereign Body, for a specific limited duration.

33 Quasi-Independent Institution of a Near-Sovereign Body

A Corporate Body created by a Near-Sovereign Body and whose functions are outside the deliberative, executive, and administrative functions of the parent body and which is autonomous within its own sphere of function -- though financed and owned by the parent Near Sovereign Body.

4 QUASI-GOVERNMENT

Generic term to denote "Whole Quasi-Government" and "Organ-of-Quasi Government".

41 Whole Quasi-Government

Corporate Body in charge of the regulation, promotion, and/or provision of several specified local public services in an area, under power delegated by the government within the territory of which its own area lies, and with a defined extent of autonomy, and with power of taxation.

42 Organ-of-Quasi Government

Non-autonomous part of a Quasi Government formed by

1 The Constitution of the parent Quasi Government for functions, such as legislative, deliberative, executive, and administrative; or formed by

2 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a defined piece of deliberative, or executive, or administrative work within the sphere of function of the parent Quasi Government, for an undefined period; or formed by

3 A legislative, or executive, or administrative measure for a specific piece of work within the sphere of function of the parent Quasi Government, for a specific limited duration.

43 Quasi Independent Institution of a Quasi Government

A Corporate Body created by a Quasi Government and whose functions are outside the deliberative, executive and administrative functions of the parent

Quasi Government and which is autonomous within its own sphere of function -- though financed and owned by the parent Quasi Government.

5 INSTITUTION

Generic term to denote "Whole Institution" and "Organ-of-Institution".

51 Whole Institution

1 Independent Corporate Body -- other than a Government, or a near Sovereign Body, or a Quasi Government -- constituted formally, or informally and voluntarily; or

2 Autonomous Corporate Body created by a Sovereign Government, or a Near Sovereign Body, or a Quasi Government, or an Independent or Autonomous Institution; provided that it is intended to have continued existence and functions beyond that of merely convening a Conference -- ad-hoc or periodical.

Note.- 1 Category 2 includes a Local Authority -- an ad hoc Local Body devoted to a specific function without any power of local taxation.

2 For cataloguing purposes, no distinction is made between the two categories of Institution.

52 Organ-of-Institution

Non-autonomous part of an Institution formed by

1 The Constitution of the parent Institution for functions, such as deliberative, executive, and administrative; or formed by

2 An executive, or administrative measure for deliberative, or executive, or administrative work within the sphere of function of the parent Institution, for an undefined period; or

3 An executive, or administrative measure for a specific piece of work within the sphere of function of the parent Institution, for a specific limited duration.

53 Quasi Independent Institution of a Parent Institution

A Corporate Body increated by an Institution and whose functions are outside the deliberative, executive, and administrative functions of the parent Institution and which is autonomous within its own sphere of function -- though financed and owned by the parent Institution.

6 CONFERENCE

Generic term to denote "Whole Conference" and "Organ-of-Conference".

61 Whole Conference

Independent Corporate Body with the following attributes:

1 Not a Government, or a Near Sovereign Body, or a Quasi Government, or a Local Authority, or an Institution;

2 Being convened and organised formally or informally by one or more persons and/or other kinds of Corporate Body;

3 If convened by one or more Corporate Bodies, not being confined only to the members of such Corporate Bodies;

4 Being meant to function only once or periodically;

5 The purpose being deliberation, or formulation and expression of opinion or sentiment; and

6 The purpose not being merely the framing of the constitution of a Sovereign Government, or a Near Sovereign Government, or an Institution.

Note.- A Conference held for any purpose enumerated in Category 6 will be deemed to be an Organ Conference of the Corporate Body for the framing of whose constitution, the Conference was convened or organised.

62 Organ-of-Conference

Non-autonomous part of a Conference formed by

1 The Constitution of the parent Conference for function, such as deliberative, executive, and administrative; or formed by

2 An executive, or administrative measure for deliberative, executive, and administrative work within the sphere of function of the parent Conference for an undefined period; or formed by

3 An executive, or administrative measure for a specific piece of work within the sphere of function of the parent Conference, for a specific limited duration.

7 AUTHOR

Generic term to denote "Personal Author" and "Corporate Author".

71 Personal Author

Person creating a work, the responsibility for the ideas and the expression constituting it resting solely on his private capacity and not on the capacity of any office held by him within a Corporate Body, nor on that Corporate Body.

72 Corporate Author

Corporate Body owning the responsibility for a work, the responsibility for the ideas and the expression constituting it resting solely on the corporate body, and not on the private capacity of any person or persons forming part of or holding office in or in any other way connected with that body.

8 DEFINITION OF OTHER TECHNICAL TERMS

For definitions of other technical terms, the following documents may be consulted:

1 STANDARDS (Indian — Institution). Glossary of cataloguing terms. (IS:796-1966).

2 RANGANATHAN (S R). Classified catalogue code. Ed 5. 1964.

3 RANGANATHAN (S R) and BHATTACHARYYA (G). Conflict of authorship: Corporate body vs Corporate body. (Lib sc. 7; 1970; Paper G).

DRTC SEMINAR ON CATALOGUING (1970).

CHAPTER BB.

TREATMENT OF CONFLICT OF AUTHORSHIP IN A CATALOGUING CODE.

0 INTRODUCTION

01 An Applied Science

The Five Laws of Library Science furnish an interpretative explanation of each of the empirical facts of experience pertaining to libraries, and each of the techniques used in rendering library service. A subject based on such a set of fundamental laws and admitting the Spiral of Scientific Method (6) in its development, is called a Science. The subject "Library Science" is a Science (7).

Library Science is an Applied Science. For, it is

1 Used to achieve a particular objective;

2 Pursued for some end outside its own domain in a distinctly utilitarian way; and

3 Largely concerned with concrete problems arising out of the close interdependence between theory and practice.

02 Ultimate Generalisation of Purpose

The ultimate generalisation of the purpose of a library is embodied in the Five Laws. And for this reason, it is possible to deduce from these Five Laws, a scientific functional definition of the term 'Library Science' (3).

03 Functional Definition of 'Library Cataloguing'

Library Science comprehends the following distinctive Library Techniques:

1 Document Selection;

2 Library Classification;

3 Library Cataloguing;

4 Document Service; and

5 Library Management.

It is possible to deduce a scientific functional definition of each of the terms denoting the different library techniques. For example, the term 'Library Cataloguing' can be defined as follows:

LIBRARY CATALOGUING.- Promotion and practice of compiling a systematically arranged record of information about the documents in a library, with the objective of

1 Ensuring the use of the documents in the library (Law 1); by

2 Disclosing to every reader his or her document (pinpointed service) (Law 2);

3 Securing for every document its reader (exhaustive service) (Law 3); and

4 Reducing the time for searching a document to its minimum (expeditious service) (Law 4);

5 In spite of the continuous increase in the number of documents in the library, and therefore, in the volume of the record of information about them (Law 5).

04 Cataloguing Code and the Principle of Unity of Idea

A Cataloguing Code furnishes the standard prescriptions pertaining to "Practice" (See the Definition in Sec 03 above) of Cataloguing. It is essential, therefore, that the layout of a Cataloguing Code should have a rational basis. The

Indian Standards Institution has already provided such a basis (12).

A prescription in a Cataloguing Code takes the form of a Rule. A Rule is the basic structural element in a Catalogue Code. The effectiveness of a Cataloguing Code is largely dependent on the scientific formulation of its individual rules and on their systematic organisation. To ensure these qualities in a Cataloguing Code, the work of "formulation" and of "organisation" requires to be guided by a basic principle. The Principle of Unity of Idea (8) is such a guiding principle. A version of this Principle, suitable for direct application to the drafting of a Cataloguing Code, has been formulated as follows:

"The Principle of Unity of Idea should be all-pervasive in each of the structural elements of a Cataloguing Code -- Part, Chapter, and Rule -- as shown below:

1 Rule-Level Unity.- There should be the lowest or the simplest level of Unity of Idea in each Rule -- that is, the ultimate structural unit.

2 Chapter-Level Unity.- There should be the next higher level of Unity of Idea in each Chapter.

3 Part-Level Unity.- There should be a still higher level of Unity of Idea in each Part.

4 Code-Level Unity.- There should be the highest level of Unity of Idea in the Code as a Whole.

5 The Rules having a certain kind of homogeneity of their own should mount up to a Chapter.

6 The Chapters having a certain kind of homogeneity of their own should mount up to a Part.

7 The Parts should together culminate in the Code as a Whole." (2)

05 Implementation of the Principle

To implement the Principle of Unity of Idea in a Cataloguing Code, it is helpful to distinguish the Unit Operations constituting Cataloguing Work -- that is, the preparation of a Catalogue. An Entry is the ultimate unit record in a Catalogue. An analysis of the Cataloguing Work pertaining to an Entry shows that it consists of the following Unit Operations:

1 Choice.- The operation of choosing from two or more entities that which is preferred for a particular Section in an Entry.

2 Rendering.- The operation of deciding the appropriate structure of an entity chosen for a particular Section in an Entry. This operation, again, has several facets -- such as, Entry Element, Secondary Element, and Individualising Element.

3 Recording.- The operation of transcribing a rendered entity in a particular Section of an Entry. This operation, again, has facets -- such as, place of writing and style of writing.

In satisfying the Principle of Unity of Idea, this analysis of Cataloguing Work into its Unit Operations has a direct implication on the formulation of an individual Rule in a Cataloguing Code. This implication may be expressed as follows:

An individual Rule in a Cataloguing Code should be concerned with

1 One and only one Kind of Entry;

2 One and only one Section of that Entry;

3 One and only one Item of Information to be incorporated in that Section;

4 One and only one Unit Operation on that Item of Information; and

5 One and only one Facet of that Unit Operation.

A critical and comparative study of the different Cataloguing Codes in regard to their respective degree of conformity to the Principle of Unity of Idea has shown the superiority of CCC over all other Cataloguing Codes (1).

06 Scope of the Paper

The Determination of Authorship to resolve a conflict of authorship is an operation in Cataloguing Work. This paper primarily attempts to determine the appropriate Level of Prescription at which the resolution of a conflict of authorship is to be sought by a Cataloguing Code.

1 DETERMINATION OF AUTHORSHIP AND THE PRINCIPLE OF UNITY OF IDEA

The different Cataloguing Codes agree in prescribing the choice of the name of the author of a work, when ascertainable, for the Heading of its Main Entry. Of course, there exist two different views with regard to the source from which the name of the author may be taken. According to one view, the source can be only the title-page of the book and its overflow pages; this is said to conform to the Canon of Ascertainability (5). According to another view, the source may lie in any page of the book and even outside it (4). Nevertheless, each Cataloguing Code, explicitly or implicitly, regards the Determination of Authorship as a basic operation in Cataloguing Work. But this is not always simple. There may be a Conflict of Authorship. Under these circumstances, Determination of Authorship becomes a distinct Unit Operation in Cataloguing Work. The Principle of Unity of Idea suggests that a Cataloguing Code should recognise it as a problem quite distinct from Choice, Rendering, and Recording -- and give a separate set of Rules for the resolution of conflict of authorship without mixing any one of them with a Rule devoted to Choice, or Rendering, or Recording.

2 CONFLICT OF AUTHORSHIP

The Conflicts of Authorship warranting the Unit Operation "Determination of Authorship" may centre round the following major issues:

1 Person vs Person;
2 Person vs Corporate Body; and
3 Corporate Body vs Corporate Body.

21 Person vs Person

The conflict "Person vs Person" arises in several situations. Some of them are enumerated below:

1 In certain types of documents, the ideas expressed in spoken words are not committed to writing by the author of the spoken words. The words are not even always published exactly in the form in which they were spoken. Usually, they are edited, rearranged, and featured.

2 A document may be a dependant work -- that is, a work produced by some modification of another work, or by the augumentation of it.

3 The current validity of the ideas embodied in a work may require correction or omission of old matter and addition of new matter from time to time. But the framework of the original edition is retained in all the successive editions. From a certain edition onwards, such a work necessarily requires a collaborator. It may be due either to the incapacity of the original author or to his having been dead. Surely thereafter, the original author can have no responsibility for the

changes made in the later editions. The entire responsibility for bringing the work up-to-date falls on the collaborator alone. This factor results in the changes in the title-page information of the later editions reflecting the change of responsibility in diverse ways. The name of the original author is sometimes found merged in the title of the work.

22 Person vs Corporate Body

The conflict "Person vs Corporate Body" arises in several situations. Some of them are enumerated below:

1 The title-page of a document may indicate corporate authorship or may contain the name of a corporate body, in addition to containing the name(s) of person(s).

2 Legal publications raise certain issues of their own in regard to authorship. Editions of an Act may be brought out by a private author with notes, commentaries, and case laws in various degrees of proportion.

3 The volume of proceedings of a Conference may include within it the learned papers contributed by individual persons.

23 Corporate Body vs Corporate Body

The major kinds of the conflict "Corporate Body vs Corporate Body" may be categorised as follows:

1 Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ of Remove 1;

2 Organ of Remove 1 of a Whole Corporate Body vs Organ of Remove 2;

3 Parent Corporate Body vs Its Quasi Independent Institution;

4 Parent Corporate Body vs Its Organ-Conference;

5 Delegated-from-Corporate Body vs Delegated-to-Corporate Body.

231 Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ of Remove 1

The conflict "Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ of Remove 1" arises in the following way:

A work may be concerned with functions -- such as, deliberative, executive, and administrative -- of a Whole Corporate Body, but a particular Organ of Remove 1 of the Corporate Body concerned, may alone, in actuality, be responsible for the work.

232 Organ of Remove 1 vs Organ of Remove 2

The conflict "Organ of Remove 1 vs Organ of Remove 2" arises in the following way:

A work may be concerned with the functions of an Organ of Remove 1 of a Whole Corporate Body. This Organ may have its own Organs, each of which is an Organ of Remove 2 of the Whole Corporate Body. Such an Organ of Remove 2 may alone, in actuality, be responsible for the work.

233 Parent Corporate Body vs Its Quasi Independent Institution

Generally speaking, the term 'Quasi Independent Institution' refers to a Corporate Body created by a Parent Corporate Body and whose functions are outside the deliberative, executive, and administrative functions of its Parent Body, and which is autonomous within its own sphere of function -- though financed and owned by the Parent Corporate Body.

A work concerned with the functions of a Quasi Independent Institution and produced by itself raises the question "Which Corporate Body is the author of the work -- the Parent Corporate Body or its Quasi Independent Institution?"

234 Parent Corporate Body vs Its Organ-Conference

The term 'Organ-Conference' refers to a Corporate Body for deliberation, or formulation and expression of opinion or sentiment, confined solely to the members of the Corporate Body(ies) convening and organising it.

A work by such an Organ-Conference also raises the question "Which Corporate Body is the author of the work -- the Organ-Conference alone or the Parent Body *cum* Organ-Conference?"

235 Delegated-from-Corporate Body vs Delegated-to-Corporate Body

A Delegation is a Corporate Body. It is the author of its works. But the Delegation is not an independent body; it is only an Organ. The name of the body of which it is an Organ requires to be mentioned along with its own name to establish its identity. A Delegation implies the existence of two other Corporate Bodies -- Delegated-from-Body and Delegated-to-Body. The question is "Is the Delegation an Organ or the Delegated-from-Body or of the Delegated-to-Body?"

3 RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT OF AUTHORSHIP

It is desirable that a uniform practice is followed in determining the authorship in the case of a conflict of authorship. Each Cataloguing Code, therefore, pays special attention to this problem. But they differ in their method of dealing with the problem. The results of critical and comparative studies of the different editions of CCC and AACR as to their respective methods of resolving the following kinds of conflict have already been published:

1 Person vs Person (11);
2 Person vs Corporate Body (10); and
3 Corporate Body vs Corporate Body (9)

31 Two Distinct Ways

It has been found that there are two distinct ways in which the conflicts of authorship have been resolved in the different editions of CCC and AACR. They are as follows:

1 Recognising the problem "Determination of Authorship" as a problem quite distinct from that of Choice, Rendering and Recording, as CCC does; and

2 Mixing up the problem "Determination of Authorship" with the problems of Choice and/or Rendering, as AACR does.

32 No Uniform Practice

No Code, of course, uniformly adopts any one way of resolving the conflicts, in spite of their being gradually aware of the advantages of recognising "Determination of Authorship" as a problem quite distinct from that of Choice, Rendering, and Recording. This failure of the Cataloguing Codes can be traced to the following factors:

1 Failure in implementing the principle of resolving a conflict of authorship at the Level of Definitions of Terms, as in the case of CCC; and

2 Failure in determining the appropriate Level of

Prescription at which a conflict of authorship is to be resolved, as in the case of AACR.

4 TWO BASIC FACTS

In regard to the implementation of the Principle of Unity of Idea in a Cataloguing Code, the comparative studies referred to in Sec 3 above, have pointed out two basic facts about the resolution of a conflict of authorship:

1 A Cataloguing Code should recognise the "Determination of Authorship" in the case of a conflict of authorship, as a problem quite distinct from that of Choice, Rendering, and Recording; and

2 A Cataloguing Code should resolve a conflict of authorship at the Level of Prescription most appropriate for the purpose.

5 LEVEL OF PRESCRIPTION FOR THE RESOLUTION OF A CONFLICT

51 Different Levels of Prescription

The different Levels of Prescription at which the various problems of cataloguing get resolved in a Cataloguing Code may be categorised as follows:

1 The Level of Normative Principles of Cataloguing;
2 The Level of Definition of Terms;
3 The Level of Rules for Choice;
4 The Level of Rules for Rendering;
5 The Level of Rules for Recording; and
6 The Level of Commentaries.

52 Preference to the Level of Definition

A conflict of authorship centres round the question "Who is the author?" It is the responsibility of the Definition of the term 'Author' to answer this question correctly. Therefore, the Level of Prescription at which the resolution of a conflict of authorship is to be sought by a Cataloguing Code is the Level of Definition of Terms.

53 Interpretative Definition

It has been found in the comparative studies referred to in Sec 3 of this paper that a Formal Definition of each of the terms

1 Author;
2 Personal Author;
3 Corporate Author; and
4 Collaborator,

goes a long way in resolving the conflicts of authorship. But this is not sufficient. In many a case, each of the initial Formal Definitions requires to be propped up by one or more appropriate Interpretative Definitions as a sequel to it. This is specially so in the case of the conflict "Corporate Body *vs* Corporate Body". Such an Interpretative Definition sometimes takes the form of an Illustrative Enumerative Definition.

6 CATALOGUING CODE AND CONFLICT OF AUTHORSHIP

61 RDC (1904), AACR (1908), and CCC (1934)

RDC (1904), AACR (1908) and CCC (1934) do not appear to have seized in theory the problem "Conflict of Authorship". But certainly they have seized the problem in action. This is evidenced from their Rules on Rendering. In many cases, these Rules turn, consciously or unconsciously, simultaneously on the resolution of conflicts of authorship.

62 Theory of Library Catalogue (1938)

The Theory of library catalogue (= Theory) devotes Chap 54 to the problem of conflict of authorship. No doubt, it is the first work to have seized the problem in theory. It demonstrates the advantages of

1 Recognising the "Determination of Authorship" in the case of a conflict as a problem quite distinct from that of Choice, Rendering, and Recording; and

2 Resolving the conflict at the Level of Definitions of Terms.

In regard to the role of a Definition, it says "The primitive method of definition by enumeration will always be helpless to meet new situations effectively on their own terms. If they are to be met at all, our definition must be a touchstone which applied to any corporate body, old or new, will at once determine whether it is government or institution."

63 CCC (1945)

CCC (1945) does not incorporate the findings of Theory (1938), but for the purpose of resolving conflicts of authorship, refers to Chap 54 of Theory (1938).

64 AACR (1949)

AACR (1949) maintains the tradition of resolving conflicts of authorship mostly at the Level of Rules for Rendering.

65 CCC (1951)

CCC (1951) follows CCC (1945) in regard to the resolution of Conflicts of Authorship.

66 Heading and Canons (1955)

Heading and Canons (1955) accepts the suggestions made by Theory (1938) and develops them considerably. Its effort to resolve conflicts of authorship at the Level of Definitions is a landmark in the history of the development of Cataloguing. It is the first work to have introduced Interpretative Definitions of the term 'Author' to resolve conflicts of authorship of all kinds. But, in regard to the resolution of the conflict "Parent Corporate Body vs Its Quasi Independent Institution", in many cases, it wrongly uses the possession of a "Unique Name" as a criterion to determine the authorship of a document.

67 CCC (1958) and CCC (1964)

CCC (1958) and CCC (1964) have incorporated the findings of Heading and Canons (1955) without much modification.

68 AACR (1967)

AACR (1967) appears to have been influenced, to some extent, by CCC, in the matter of dealing with the problem of conflict of authorship. It has grouped its rules pertaining to the resolution of conflicts of authorship partially under the heading "Works with Authorship of Mixed Character". But it openly declares "Choice of entry has been treated as a problem of determination of authorship responsibility." And thus, it violates the Principle of Unity of Idea. Besides this, many a Rule in AACR (1967) on the rendering of the names of Corporate Bodies still turns simultaneously on the resolution of the conflict "Corporate Body vs Corporate Body (9). It is yet to realise that a conflict of authorship centres round the question "Who is the author?" ; and therefore, the resolution of such a conflict is to be sought at the Level of Definitions of Terms.

691 CCC (Ed 6)

CCC (Ed 6), under preparation, rectifies the mistakes committed by its earlier editions. Its Interpretative Definitions to prop up the Formal Definitions of the term 'Author' and of the terms denoting the different kinds of authorship, are far more improved than those in its earlier editions.

7 DE FACTO AND DE JURE AUTHORSHIP

71 Definition of 'Corporate Author'

CCC (Ed 6) has defined the term 'Corporate Author' as follows:

"Corporate Body owning the responsibility for a work, the responsibility for the ideas and the expression constituting it resting solely on the corporate body and not on the private capacity of any person or persons forming part of or holding office in or in any other way connected with that body."

72 Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ

A work may be concerned with the discharge of a function of a Whole Corporate Body, for which a particular Organ alone of the Corporate Body concerned is, in actuality, responsible. Such a situation gives rise to the question "Which Body is to be taken as the author of the work -- the Whole Corporate Body or the Organ by itself?" A Whole Corporate Body functions through its Organs. Therefore, the responsibility for a work owned by an Organ-of-Corporate Body is a responsibility on behalf of its Parent Body. This implies that the Parent Corporate Body has something to do in respect of the authorship of the work in question. In other words, the authorship of the work cannot be taken to go solely with the Organ-of-Corporate Body.

73 Distinction of Responsibility

Next comes the question "How to distinguish between the responsibility of the Parent Body from that of its Organ?" The comparative study "Conflict of Authorship: Corporate Body vs Corporate Body" (9) has demonstrated that it is helpful to distinguish

1 The responsibility owned by an Organ-of-Corporate Body for its work, as the De Facto Responsibility; and

2 The responsibility owned by a Parent Body for a work by one of its Organ, as the De Jure Responsibility.

74 De Facto and De Jure Author

On the basis of this distinction of responsibility, it is possible to develop the following definitions:

1 De Facto Author.- Corporate Body owning the De Facto Responsibility for a work.

2 De Jure Author.- Corporate Body owning the De Jure Responsibility for a work.

75 Resolution of the Conflict "Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ"

Using the concepts of De Facto and De Jure Authorship, it can be said that in the case of a work by an Organ-of-Corporate Body, the responsibility is owned by its De Jure cum De Facto Author -- that is, the Parent Body cum Its Organ. On the basis of this finding, the Interpretative Definition to resolve the conflict "Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ" can be helpfully formulated as follows:

"In the case of a work by an Organ-of-Corporate Body, the Whole Corporate Body cum its Organ is the Author.

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CHAPTER BC.

CANON OF RECALL VALUE.

1 OBJECTIVE OF LIBRARY SERVICE

The objective of library service, formulated in conformity with the implications of the Five Laws of Library Science, is the bringing into use documents by readers pinpointedly, exhaustively, and expeditiously, at optimum cost, in the context of a rapidly changing universe of documents.

2 TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

It is the responsibility of the library to develop such tools and techniques that will help in the achievement of the above-mentioned objective. The Library Catalogue is one such basic tool. The method of making this tool has evolved over some centuries now. From a rule of thumb, trial and error affair, the development of library cataloguing can now be based on a set of guiding principles -- the Canons of Cataloguing. The practice of cataloguing is guided by specific codes and rules derived on the basis of the canons. The canons, principles and codes themselves are based on and supported by a higher order hierarchy of normative principles -- the Laws of Library Science and the General Normative Principles (8).

3 FUNCTION OF LIBRARY CATALOGUE

31 Facility of Search and Selection

As a component of a library system, the catalogue has its specific functions, consistent with the objective of library service. Briefly, it is to facilitate the reader getting to the entries of documents relevant to his needs at the moment, the possibility of reader's search and selection of documents being by the name of any one or more elements of the documents. The element could be either the subject, author, collaborator, title, or series.

In this Seminar, we shall mainly consider the approach by Name of Author. Here again, we shall restrict ourselves to Name of Corporate Author.

32 Context of Response

The efficiency of the catalogue's response to the reader's approach is to be considered in relation to certain attributes of the psychology of a normal reader, particularly the capacity of memory. At least four contexts can be recognised in this connection:

1 The reader recalling -- that is, remembering and stating—all the components in their correct sequence in the name of Corporate Body occurring, say, in the title page of a document he had used;

2 The reader recalling only one or more but not all the words in the name of the Corporate Body;

3 The reader recalling an alternate name of the Corporate Body; and

4 The reader confusing between some elements in the name of one Corporate Body with those in the name of other corporate bodies.

4 PROBLEM OF CORRECT RECALL

41 Enumeration of Factors

The following are some of the factors that detract the normal reader from recalling all the terms in the sequence occurring in the name of a corporate author:

1 Variety of Corporate Bodies;
2 Increase in the number of Corporate Authors;
3 Near-homonymous names;
4 Growing tendency of multiwordedness of corporate names; and
5 Alternate name (synonym).

42 Variety of Corporate Bodies

A variety of corporate bodies are mentioned in Chapter BA on Terminology. As an example of a new kind of corporate body, we may consider the Near-Sovereign Body. Prior to World War I, there were hardly any Near-Sovereign bodies, producing documents. After the League of Nations and more particularly, in the post-World War II period, the number of such bodies has increased rapidly. Identification of regional and global problems and interests of mutual concern among the nations may be one reason for this development.

Example.-

1 United Nations.
2 Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).
3 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
4 Organisation of American States (OAS).
5 Organisation of African Unity (OAU).
6 Council of Europe.

43 Increasing Number of Corporate Authorship

The complexity and inter-disciplinary character of present-day investigations require the support, sponsorship and financing by corporate bodies. The emphasis today is on team-research, replacing solo-research. As the universe of subjects develops an increasing number of corporate bodies are being formed to promote education, research, and professional activity in an increasing number of specialised fields. The growing involvement of the Government and industrial enterprises in such matters is a noteworthy feature of recent decades. On the basis of a recent survey of research institutions in the Natural Sciences in India, Rajagopalan reported as follows: "There are 27 institutions established before 1900. Between 1900 and 1946, 209 institutions came into being. After Independence, there has been a steady increase in the number of institutions. On an average, about 30 new institutions are being added every year" (7).

Data based on a count of the learned bodies listed in the World of learning are presented below.

431 Table 1. Increase in the Number of Corporate Bodies

Year		Number of corporate bodies listed in WL
1965-6	..	16,700
1969-70	..	23,500

432 Annotation

The average increase in the number of learned bodies per year is about 1,700 during the four-year period. In a study of the incidence of various kinds of authorship, Ahuja and others have shown that there is a definite trend of increasing corporate authorship in the field of science and technology and even in the Social Sciences (1).

44 Near-Homonymous Name

Consider the "Physics Association" as the first corporate body for the field of "Physics" formed in a country. If another Corporate Body concerning itself with the same subject-field "Physics" is formed subsequently, then the two bodies may be differentiated by using a different term denoting the corporate nature for the second body. For example, it may be named "Physics Society". A third body for the same field may be distinguished by using the name "Physical Society". To the reader, these are inconsequential differentiations and difficult to remember correctly. Therefore, he may confuse the name of one Corporate Body with that for the other.

Similar confusion can arise with names such as the following:

Indian Library Association
All-India Library Association
Library Association of India
Librarians' Association of India

45 Multiwordedness

There was a time when the name of Corporate Body like the Name-of-Person, usually had only one term in it. For example:

Atheneum; Colleseum

But with the increasing number of Corporate Bodies, each vying with the other to have a distinct and even "expressive" name of its own, there is a growing tendency for multiwordedness in the names of the bodies. Terms indicative of exact subject, geographical area of purview, nature of the corporation etc, are combined and permuted to form distinctive names. Each of the terms may contain two or more words. For example, as the subject of specialisation becomes more and more intensified, the name denoting it may also become increasingly longer. The more the number of words, the more difficult it is to remember in the correct sequence (4-6). The following table presents data on the number of substantive words in the names of corporate bodies. (Source: World of learning, 1969-70).

451 Table 2. Number of Substantive Words in the Name of Corporate Bodies

(Total Number of Corporate Names studied: 1212)

SN	Period	1 to 3 words		4 words & above		Total
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage	
1	1900-09	48	48	52	52	100
2	1910-19	78	54	66	46	144
3	1920-29	84	47	95	53	179
4	1930-39	96	59	68	41	164
5	1940-49	89	47	102	53	191
6	1950-59	101	37	173	63	274
7	1960-69	67	39	103	61	170

452 Annotation

1 In the first three decades from 1900 to 1929, the proportion between names with 1 to 3 words and those with 4 words and above was nearly fifty-fifty. In 1930-39, this proportion was about sixty-forty.

2 In the last three decades from 1940 to 1969, the percentage of names with 1 to 3 words has decreased, whereas that for names with 4 words and above, has increased.

46 Alternative Name

Alternative names used by a reader for the name of a corporate body may be of different kinds such as the following:

1 Abbreviated Name

11 Generally accepted.

Example: ISO = International Standards Organisation;

FID = International Federation for Documentation.

12 Coined by reader.

2 Name, usually short, used in a small, private circle.

Example: Elsinore Conference (among librarians) = International Conference on Classification and Information Retrieval (Elsinore) (1964).

3 Old name when a new name has been given to the body.

Example: American Documentation Institute in the place of the new name American Society for Information Science.

4 Variation from one language to another, the different names being almost equally common.

Example: International Federation for Documentation (in English) and Federation International de Documentation (in French).

461 Source of Name

A reader may get the name of a Corporate Body from a variety of sources, such as the following:

1 Cited in a bibliography;

2 Passed on to him by another person;

3 Referred to in the text of a document.

In each of the above cases, there may be variations in the form of citing the name of the body.

47 Future

Extrapolating into the future on the basis of past and present experience, it would appear that the different kinds of problems mentioned in Sec 43 to 46 will increase in number. New problems may come up. On the other hand, human memory capacity is not evolving fast enough to meet this growing complexity! The result is that the proportion of cases in which the name of a Corporate Body will be correctly recalled -- all the terms in it in the correct sequence -- say, as given on the title page of a document, will decrease. Even now experience shows that the percentage of such correct recall is quite small. The Canon of Context (9) demands development of solution to the problem such that library service conforms to the norms set by the Five Laws of Library Science.

5 SOLUTION

51 Provision of Cue

In the context of the developments in Corporate Authorship and of the limitations of memory mentioned in Sec 47, the solution to the problem appears to rest with the catalogue. One approach to a solution could be the provision of cues in the catalogue which can aid the reader in calling back to memory and recognising the entity about which he has only a vague memory or even largely forgotten. Such a strategy is based on the 'black box' theory of learning, in Psychology. The basis is that in a learning situation, a subject (reader) develops an abstract representation of his environment (a 'black box') which enables him to focus attention upon and store and process information about environmental features which are relevant to the specific task on hand. A black box is characterised by a set of 'environmental cues' which assume particular values at discrete time-intervals (trials) and an 'output register' which specifies a reinforced (correct) response at each interval" (3).

Vannevar Bush made a similar remark when he wrote about his "Memex" machine just a quarter of a century ago: "It [human mind] operates by Association. With one item in its grasp, it snaps instantly to the next that is suggested by the association of thoughts, in accordance with some intricate web of trails carried by the cells of the brain" (2).

52 Feedback

An appropriate cue could be an aid by which the reader can move from one entry to another in a sequence which at each step, feeds back to him some information whether he is getting nearer or not to the name of the Corporate Body he is searching for. The arrangement and the display of the entries should be such that the reader is enabled to recognise the name of the particular Corporate Body in which he is interested at the moment within as short a range of search as possible. This approach is similar to that found helpful in aiding the reader to recall as many of the components as possible in the subject of his interest at the moment through a classified arrangement of the Main Entries according to the Class Number in the Classified Catalogue, each entry being fitted with an adequate Feature Heading. The result is an APUPA (Alien, Penumbral, Umbral, Penumbral, Alien) arrangement of the subjects (6). The process is also similar to the finding of an appropriate name for some idea one has in mind using a thesaurus such as the Roget's Thesaurus.

6 PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS

61 Association of Ideas

The provision of cue mentioned in Sec 52 has to be considered not from the superficial level of the variety of terms found in the names of Corporate Bodies, but from the deeper level of the relative potency of a term for being called back to memory by the reader. This is concerned not merely with the terms used in the name, but more with the idea denoted by each of the terms. A reader associates in his memory certain terms, but not all in the name of a Corporate Body, denoting certain ideas with which he is normally frequently concerned in one way or other. We recall entities back to memory largely by "association" and correlation. It is therefore conjectured that among the terms used in naming a Corporate Body, there is a higher probability for the reader calling back to memory that tern denoting the idea with which he is normally frequently concerned. Consider, for example, the following names of corporate bodies:

1 Institute of Physics
2 American Institute of Physics
3 International Institute of Physics
4 Physics Society of United States of America
5 Association of Physicists of Eastern Europe
6 International Congress of Physicists

The majority of the users of the documents produced by these bodies will be persons normally frequently concerned in some way or other with "Physics". In the names of the Corporate Bodies mentioned above, the correlates to their field of normal specialisation and interest are the ideas denoted by the terms 'Physics' and 'Physicists' and not the ideas denoted by the terms 'Institute', 'Association', 'Congress', 'International', 'American', and 'United States of America'. Therefore, the term having the highest potency of being called back to memory -- that is, recalled -- by a majority of the readers is 'Physics' in the case of the names 1 to 4, and 'Physicist' in the case of the names 5 and 6.

62 Recall Value

Therefore, the term 'Recall Value' may be defined as the relative potency of a word or word-group for being called back to memory by a majority of the readers, among the group of words constituting the multi-worded name of an entity in an entry in a catalogue.

63 Help to Majority of Readers

This approach to a solution

1 Does not inconvenience the readers, few in number, who remember all the terms in the correct sequence in the name of the Corporate Body; and

2 Can give positive help to the readers, large in number, who may remember only some terms in the name of the Corporate Body

64 Supporting Evidence

Some of the results of the experiments carried out by the University of Chicago on the potency of recall by readers, the different bibliographical elements and other attributes of a book and their relative helpfulness in finding the correct entry for any particular book subsequently, support the rendering of the Names of Corporate Bodies on the basis of the psychological factor the "Recall Value" of the element concerned (5).

65 Guidance to Reader

The library catalogue is an artificial tool developed by the library profession to help finding the documents required by any reader. Obviously, the reader cannot be expected to be familiar with the complexities of cataloguing. And yet productivity in library service necessitates increasing sophistication of library tools. It is a result of the challenges posed by the ever dynamic universe of documents. Therefore, productivity in the use of the library catalogue depends on the extent of familiarity that the reader develops with it. It is common experience that the reader requires guidance in the use of the catalogue as in the case of any other technique or tool of the library. Further, it is now well accepted that the increasing complexity of the universe of documents demands an increasing involvement and participation of the reader in the "information transfer" process, to make the transfer pinpointed, exhaustive, expeditious, and economical (14). The rendering of names on the basis of the Canon of Recall Value would not, in any way, obviate the need for guiding the reader in the use of the catalogue. In all our discussions, therefore, we shall bear this in mind.

7 NAME OF CORPORATE BODY

71 Kinds of Terms in Name

The term used in the name of a Corporate Body may be indicative of or denote an idea such as the following:

1 Corporate nature qua corporate nature of the body.

Example: Association, Society, Bureau.

/A select list of English terms indicative of the Corporate nature qua Corporate nature of a body is given in Appendix 1 to this Chapter./

2 Subject qua Subject

Example: Physics, Biology, Linguistics

3 Class of Persons, characterised by the Name of

- 1 Profession.

  Example: Librarian, Physicist, Musician.

- 2 Name of Territory or Geographical Area forming the purview of a Government of that Territory.

  Example: Maharashtra, India ...

- 3 Function or Sphere of Work or Office held.

  Example: Minister, Governor, President

- 4 Other suitable Attribute.

  Example: Citizen, Resident.

4 Corporate nature cum Function of Corporate Body

Example: Observatory, Library, College

/A list of English terms indicative of the Corporate nature of a body cum its Function is given in Sec 76./

5 Name of Person.

Example: 'Ramanujan' in "Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics"

6 Name of Geographical Area

Example: 'India' in "National Institute of Sciences of India".

7 Sponsorship, Status, Area of purview, etc.

Example: State, Federal, International

8 Fanciful name.

[Example of Names of Corporate Bodies are given in the succeeding section].

72 Single Term

If the name of a Corporate Body consists of only one term, then that term has the highest Recall Value. (See also Sec 77).

Example

SN	Name of Corporate Body	Term with highest Recall Value
1	Atheneum	Atheneum
2	Kalakshetra	Kalakshetra

73 Two or more Terms

In a combination of two or more terns constituting the name of a Corporate Body, the Recall Value gets distributed among the terms. The succeeding sections deal with such names. In the examples given in the sections below, the term deemed to have the highest Recall Value is given in Singular Nominative form.

74 Term Indicative of Subject qua Subject

In a combination of two or more terms constituting the name of a Corporate Body, the term in it indicative of the name of a Subject qua Subject with which the body is essentially concerned, generally has the highest Recall Value.

741 Example

SN	Name of Corporate Pody	Term with Highest Recall Value
1	Indian Academy of Sciences	Science
2	Nagarjun Sugar Engineering College	Engineering
3	Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute	Chest
4	Abdul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute	Oriental
5	State Agricultural Laboratory	Agriculture
6	International Congress of Criminal Laboratories	Criminal
7	International Management Conference	Management
8	International Organisation for Standardisation	Standardisation

75 Term Indicative of Class of Person

In a combination of two or more terms constituting the name of a Corporate Body in which a term indicative of the name of a Subject qua Subject does not occur, then the term in the name of the body indicative of a Class of Persons as defined either by the Name of a

1 Profession; or

2 Territory forming the purview of the Government of that Territory; or

3 Function, sphere of work, or office held; or

4 Any other attribute such as citizen, resident, etc, with which the Corporate Body is dominantly concerned, generally has the highest Recall Value.

751 Example

SN	Name of Corporate Body	Term	
		With highest Recall Value	Indicative of Name of
1	Association of Physicians of India	Physician	Profession
2	All-India Conference of Librarians	Librarian	-do-
3	Worshipful Society of Apothecaries	Apothecary	-do-
4	Government of India	India	Territory forming the purview of a Government
5	Government of Gujarat	Gujarat	-do-
6	Ministry of Education	Education	Sphere of work
7	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	North Atlantic	-do-
8	Council of Ministers	Minister	Office held
9	Citizens of Cape Town	Citizen	Other attribute of Class of Persons

76 Term Indicative of Corporate Nature *cum* Function

In a combination of two or more terms constituting the name of a Corporate Body, in which neither a term indicative of a Subject *qua* Subject, nor one indicative of a Class of Persons, occurs, then a term in the name of the Corporate Body indicative of the Corporate Nature of the Body *cum* its Dominant Traditional Function or Sphere of Activity -- such as the ones listed below -- generally has the highest Recall Value.

761 List of Terms Indicative of Corporate Nature cum Function

SN	Normal Dominant Function or field of activity	Term Indicative of Corporate Nature cum Dominant Function
1	Research	Laboratory. Observatory
2	Health	Hospital. Sanitorium
3	Printing and Publishing	Press
4	Entertainment	Theatre
5	Religion	Temple. Synagogue. Church Chapel. Cathedral. Mosque
6	Education	School. College. University Seminary. Library. Museum. Herbarium. Planetereum
7	Archive	Archive
8	Post and Telegraph	Post office. Telegraph office.
9	Banking	Bank
10	Judicial	Court. Tribunal

762 Example

SN	Name of Corporate Body	Term with highest Recall Value
1	Regional Research Laboratory (Gauhati)	Laboratory
2	Nizamiah Observatory	Observatory
3	Shambunath Pandit Hospital	Hospital
4	W Q Judge Press	Press
5	Central Midland Theatre	Theatre
6	Kapileswara Temple	Temple
7	St Philomena's Church	Church
8	National High School	School
9	Bharath Matriculation School	School
10	Nagarjun Government Evening College	College

SN	Name of Corporate Body	Term with highest Recall Value
11	N K Thirumalachar National College	College
12	Sri Venkateswara University	University
13	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	University
14	Connemara Public Library	Library
15	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	Library
16	Prince of Wales Museum of Western India	Museum
17	National Archives of India	Archives
18	Central Bank of India	Bank
19	Bank of India	Bank
20	Indian Overseas Bank	Bank
21	District Court	Court
22	High Court of Judicature	Court

77 Fanciful Term

In a combination of two or more terms constituting the name of a Corporate Body in which neither a term indicative of a Subject qua Subject, nor one indicative of a Sphere of Work, or any Class of Persons, and not even one indicative of the Corporate Nature of the Body cum its dominant traditional Sphere of work forming the purview of the body, is present, then a Fanciful word or word-group, if present, has generally the highest Recall Value.

771 Example

SN	Name of Corporate Body	Term with highest Recall Value
1	Society of Sigma Xi	Sigma Xi
2	Europa Nostra	Europa Nostra
3	Number Friends Society	Number Friends

78 Other Terms

In a combination of two or more terms constituting the name of a Corporate Body in which neither a term indicative of a subject qua subject, nor one indicative of a Sphere of Work, or a Class of Persons, or Corporate Nature of the Body cum its dominant traditional Sphere of Work forming the purview of the Body, and not even a fanciful word or word-group is present, then the Recall Value gets distributed among the substantive word or word-group in the name of the Body, the first word or word-group, excluding an initial article, having the highest Recall Value.

781 Example

SN	Name of Corporate Body
1	Pasteur Institute of Southern India
2	Victoria Memorial Hall
3	Carnegie United Kingdom Trust
4	Nuffield Foundation
5	Dickens Fellowship
6	National Academy
7	India International Centre
8	International House of Japan

8 NEW NORMATIVE PRINCIPLE IN CATALOGUING

81 Canon of Recall Value

The discussion in the preceding sections leads to and supports the new Normative Principle of Cataloguing -- the Canon of Recall Value (12). The Canon may be formulated as follows:

The principle that

1 In the multi-worded name of

11 A Person, or

12 A Government,

13 A Near-Sovereign Body,

14 A Quasi-Government,

15 An Institution, or

16 A Conference, or

17 An Organ of a Government, or of a Near-Sovereign Body, or of a Quasi-Government, or of an Institution, or of a Conference; and

2 In the multi-worded Title of a document,

the Entry Element is to consist of the word or the word-group with the highest Recall Value.

82 Name of Subject Predominant

The following table presents data on the incidence of different categories of terms in the name of corporate bodies. (Source: World of learning, 1969-70).

821 Table 3. Incidence of Terms

SN	Name of Corporate Body	Incidence	
		N	% of 6,125
1	With term indicating name of a Subject qua Subject or of a Profession.	4,600	75.0
2	Without (1), but with a term indicating name of corporate nature of the body cum its dominant function.	1,197	19.6
3	Without (1) and (2), but with other terms.	278	4.4
		6,075	99.00
4	Name with single term.	50	1.00
		6,125	100.00

822 Annotation

In about 75 per cent of the names of learned bodies, a term indicating the name of a subject or of a profession occurs. Such a term has the highest Recall Value. Thus, the choice of the Entry Element--that is, determining the term having the highest Recall Value -- is more or less definite, convenient and helpful to a majority of readers in the case of a large percentage of the names of corporate bodies.

83 Meeting the Minority Requirement

In considering the Recall Value of the terms in the name of a corporate body, a global view is to be taken. That is, all the potential readers in all countries and not only the present users, but also those of the future, who may seek a document produced by the corporate body. The Canon of Recall Value cuts across the space-time limitations. In Sec 46, it has been pointed out that readers may use several kinds of alternate names for a corporate body. Such alternative approaches may be few in number, but the catalogue should meet them. The Law of Local Variation (10) and the provision of Cross Reference Index Entries (11) are particularly helpful for this purpose.

84 Application of Canon of Recall Value

The Canon of Recall Value is a basic guiding principle for formulating specific rules for rendering the names of corporate bodies and titles in Headings. In the succeeding chapters, the application of the Canon of Recall Value to different kinds of name of corporate author is dealt with.

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9 Sec 2 RANGANATHAN (S R). Classified catalogue code etc. Ed 5. 1964. Part C.

10 Sec 47 --. --. Chap BF.

11 Sec 83 --. --. Chap CF.

12 Sec 83 --. --. Part L.

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92 APPENDIX 1

List of Terms indicative of the Corporate Nature of the Body

SN	Term	Name of the Corporate Body
1	Academy	Indian Academy of Sciences
2	Agency	Agency for International Development
3	Alliance	Alliance Francaise
4	Assembly	United Nations, General Assembly
5	Associates	Literature Service Associates
6	Association	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science
7	Authority	United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
8	Board	Coffee Board
9	Branch	International Agency Liaison Branch of the Food and Agricultural Organisation
10	Bureau	National Bureau of Standards
11	Centre	Documentation Research and Training Centre
12	Chamber	Indian Merchants Chamber
13	Circle	Academic Circle of Tel Aviv
14	Club	Club of Popular Science
15	College	International College of Surgeons
16	Colloquium	Annual National Information Retrieval Colloquium (Philadelphia)
17	Commission	University Grants Commission
18	Committee	Committee on Meteorites (Kiev)
19	Company	Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd
20	Conference	Conference of the National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services
21	Congress	International Congress of Documentation
22	Conservatory	Conservatory of Music (Popayam)

SN	Term	Name of the Corporate Body
23	Consortium	Steel Consortium
24	Consultants	Management Consultants
25	Convention	All India Bank Employees' Convention
26	Corporation	Life Insurance Corporation of India
27	Corps	Corps of Engineers
28	Council	Indian Council of World Affairs
29	Delegacy	Oriental Delegacy
30	Delegation	Indian Delegation to the United Nations
31	Department	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Great Britain)
32	Depot	Orient Book Depot
33	Directorate	Directorate of Sericulture
34	Division	Division of Agriculture (Kaula lumpur)
35	Emporium	Arts and Crafts Emporium
36	Endowment	Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science
37	Enterprise	Kerala State Financial Enterprises Ltd
38	Establishment	Electronics and Radar Development Establishment
39	Exchange	Computer Exchange (New York)
40	Exhibition	National Book Exhibition
41	Faculty	Faculty of Science (University of Calcutta)
42	Fair	Leipzig International Book Fair
43	Federation	International Federation of Library Associations
44	Fellowship	Fellowship of Australian Writers
45	Festival	National Book Festival
46	Force	Border Security Force
47	Forum	Forum of Free Enterprise
48	Foundation	Foundation for Integrative Education
49	Fund	International Monetary Fund

SN	Term	Name of the Corporate Body
50	Gallery	National Gallery of Art (Washington DC)
51	Garden	Zoological Gardens (Calcutta)
52	Government	Government of India
53	Group	Research Group of Prosthetics
54	Guild	American Newspapers Guild
55	Hall	Victoria Memorial Hall
56	House	International House of Japan
57	Institute	National Institute of Sciences of India
58	Institution	Institution of Engineers
59	League	League of Nations
60	Meeting	Annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science
61	Mission	British Mission to South Africa
62	Office	Patent Office
63	Order	Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire
64	Organisation	International Standards Organisation
65	Panel	International Hydrological Decade, Panel on Design of Water Resources Projects with Inadequate Data (Padua, Italy)
66	Party	Working Party of Specialists in Scientific and Technical Documentation
67	Programme	Shared Cataloguing Programme in Africa
68	Registry	Almeda County Cancer Registry
69	Round-table	Round-table on Evaluation of Drugs
70	Secretariat	United Nations, Secretariat
71	Section	Canadian Paper and Pulp, Technical Section
72	Seminar	Seminar on Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules

SN	Term	Name of the Corporate Body
73	Service	Chemical Abstracts Service
74	Society	Indian Mathematical Society
75	Station	Agricultural Engineering Research Station
76	Store	Kamalalaya Stores (P) Ltd
77	Survey	National Sample Survey
78	Symposium	Symposium on the Handling of Nuclear Information
79	Syndicate	Syndicate of Dentists
80	Team	American Library Team Visiting USSR
81	Trust	National Book Trust
82	Union	Union of International Associations (Brussels)
83	Unit	Unit for Economic and Statistical Studies on Higher Education
84	Workshop	Annual School Librarianship Workshop

CHAPTER BD.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF A WHOLE GOVERNMENT.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multi-worded name of a Corporate Body (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC), taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the following Rules for the rendering of the name of a Whole Government in the Heading of an Entry.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 Entry Element

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Government in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the word or word-group indicating the name of the Class of Persons as defined by the name of the Territory or Area of Jurisdiction -- such as, the name of a country, or a constituent state -- forming the purview of the Government of that Territory.

Note.- The above-mentioned practice for the choice of the Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Government is an established convention in cataloguing.

211 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element is to be rendered in accordance with the Rules of Chap JB of CCC, Ed 5 (1964).

22 Secondary Element

There will be no Secondary Element.

Note.- In the majority of cases, the name of a Government occurs as "Government of ...". Therefore, excluding the Entry Element, the remaining word(s) in the name of the Government will be 'Government of' or its equivalent. The addition of those words as the Secondary Element in each Heading serves no useful purpose. Therefore, the Secondary Element is omitted. This has already been established as a convention in cataloguing practice.

3 EXAMPLE

1 INDIA for "Government of India".

2 MYSORE for "Government of Mysore".

3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for "Government of the United States of America"

4 ALASKA for "Government of Alaska".

5 CHINA (Peoples Public) for "Government of the Peoples Republic of China".

6 CHINA (Republic) for "Government of the Republic of China".

CHAPTER BE.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF A WHOLE NEAR-SOVEREIGN BODY.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multiworded name of a Corporate Body (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC), taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the following Rules for rendering the name of a Whole Near-Sovereign Body in the Heading of an Entry.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 Entry Element

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Near-Sovereign Body in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a subject forming the purview of the Whole Near-Sovereign Body;

2 The word or word-group indicating the name of the Territory or Geographical Area, the affairs of which form the subject of purview or sphere of work of the Body; and

3 The name of the body as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

211 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case. In the case of the Entry Element being a term indicating a Geographical Area, it is to be rendered in accordance with the Rules of Chap JB of CCC, Ed 5 (1964).

22 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the word(s) occurring in the name of the Whole Near-Sovereign Body, written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

23 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of Whole Near-Sovereign Body, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (—) among the words of the Secondary Element.

24 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the name of the Whole Near-Sovereign Body, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis for the Entry Element.

25 Word with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of the Whole Near-Sovereign Body, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

3 EXAMPLE

1 UNITED NATIONS (Organisation)

2 NORTH ATLANTIC (Treaty Organisation)

3 EUROPE (Council of --)

4 AMERICAN STATES (Organisation of --)

CHAPTER BF.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF A WHOLE QUASI-GOVERNMENT.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multiworded name of a Corporate Body (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC), taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the following Rules for the rendering of the name of a Whole Quasi-Government in the Heading of an Entry.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE.

21 Entry Element

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Quasi-Government is to consist of the word or word-group indicating the Territory or Area of Jurisdiction -- such as, the name of a District, Taluk, Municipality, Corporation, Panchayat, or their respective equivalents -- forming the purview of the Quasi-Government concerned.

211 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element is to be rendered in accordance with the Rules of Chap JB of CCC, Ed 5 (1964).

22 Secondary Element

There will be no Secondary Element.

Note.- In the majority of cases, the name of a Quasi-Government for a particular administrative division -- such as a district -- occurs as "District Board of ... " (or its equivalent -- such as, "County Council of ...). Therefore, excluding the Entry Element, the remaining word(s) in the name of the Quasi-Government will be 'District Board of' or its equivalent. The addition of these words as Secondary Element in each Heading serves no useful purpose. This holds good for the Quasi-Governments of other administrative divisions also. Therefore, the Secondary Element is omitted. This has already been established as a convention in cataloguing practice.

3 EXAMPLE

1 MYSORE (District) for "District Board of Mysore"
2 MYSORE (Taluk) for "Taluk Board of Mysore"
3 MYSORE (City) for "Mysore Municipality"

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CHAPTER BG.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF A WHOLE INSTITUTION.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multiworded name of a Corporate Body (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC), taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the following Rules for the rendering of the name of a Whole Institution in the Heading of an Entry.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 Entry Element

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Institution in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits:

1 The word or word-group indicating a Subject forming the purview of the Whole Institution;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons or a Category of Corporate Bodies forming the purview of the Whole Institution;

Note.- In the name of a Corporate Body made up by the federation of two or more Corporate Bodies, the word or word-group indicating the category of federating bodies has the highest Recall Value. For example, in the name 'International Council of Scientific Unions', the word-group 'Scientific Union' has the highest Recall Value. In this case, the Entry Element is to consist of the word-group 'Scientific Union'.

3 The word or word-group indicating the nature of research or investigation -- such as Advanced Studies, Fundamental Research, and Applied Research -- forming the purview of the Whole Institution;

4 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the body cum its dominant traditional Sphere of Work -- such as University, College, School, Laboratory, Library, and Museum;

5 Fanciful word or word-group, such as a Name-of-Person not forming the subject or the purview of the Whole Institution, if any; and

6 Name of the Institution as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 to 5 above.

211 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

22 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the word(s) occurring in the name of the Whole Institution, if any, written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

23 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of the Whole Institution, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (—) among the words of the Secondary Element.

24 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular, nominative form in the name of the Whole Institution, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element, is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis for the Entry Element.

25 Word with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of the Whole Institution, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

3 EXAMPLE

1 ART (Society of India)
2 GEOGRAPHY (—cal Society of India)
3 SCIENCE (Indian Institute of —)
4 NATURAL SCIENCE (Society for —s)
5 BAR (Association of India)
6 TAMIL WRITERS (—s Association)
7 PAINTER (South India Society of —s)
8 LABORATORY (Regional Research —)
9 LIBRARY (Delhi Public —)
10 HOSPITAL (K C General —)
11 OBSERVATORY (Royal Greenwich —)
12 CHURCH (Third English Lutheran —)
13 UNIVERSITY (Pacific Lutheran —)
14 AGRICULTURE (Kalyani — University)
15 WOMEN (Lady Shri Ram College for —)
16 MEDICINE (Moti Lal Nehru —cal College)

17 MUSEUM (Liverpool City —)
18 AFRICANA (Museum)
19 ZOOLOGY (Museum of —)
20 EUROPA NOSTRA
21 SIGMA Xi (Society of —)
22 ADVANCED STUDY (Institute of —ies)
23 ARAB ACADEMY
24 ATHENAEUM OF OHIO
25 BRITISH COUNCIL
26 CHANNEL ISLANDS FIELD STATION
27 DUKE FOUNDATION
28 HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON

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CHAPTER BH.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF A WHOLE CONFERENCE.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multiworded name of a Corporate Body, (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC), taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the following Rules for the rendering of the name of a Whole Conference in the Heading of an Entry.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 Entry Element

The Entry Element in a multiworded name of a Whole Conference in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a Subject forming the purview of the Conference; and

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons forming the purview of the Conference.

211 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

22 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the word(s) occurring in the name of the Whole Conference, written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

23 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of a Whole Conference, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (—) among the words in the Secondary Element.

24 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the name of the Whole Conference, the dash (--) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis for the Entry Element.

25 Word with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of the Whole Conference, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

26 Individualising Element

The name(s) of the place(s) of Conference and its year are to be added as Individualising Element to the Name of a Conference which is not held periodically.

27 Conference Without a Specific Name

The name of a Conference without a Specific Name and not held periodically, is to be made up using the name of the Class of Persons meeting together as Conference -- such as, Citizens, Indians, Residents, Ladies, Merchants, and Musicians.

Note.- It is to be remembered that the word or word-group denoting the Class of Persons is to be the Entry Element.

3 EXAMPLE

1 GANDHI (Centennial Symposium)(Honolulu)(1969)

2 CREMATION (International Congress of — Federation)

3 GEOGRAPHY (Pan American Consultation on --)

4 SPECTROSCOPY (International — Colloquium)

5 SPECTROSCOPY (International Conference on Atomic Absorption —)

6 ENVIRONMENT (International Symposium on the Chemical Control of the Human —)

7 PHYSICIAN (International Congress of Christian --s)

8 PEACE (International — Conference)(The Hague)(1899)

9 PEACE (Conference)(Paris)(1919)

10 INDIAN RESIDENTS (Cape Town)(1958)

11 ZONTA INTERNATIONAL (Convention)(Chicago)(1970)

12 GOOD TEMPLAR (World Congress of International Organisation of --s)

CHAPTER BJ.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF AN ORGAN-OF-GOVERNMENT.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multiworded name of a Conference Body (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC), taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the Rules (Sec 2) for the rendering of the name of an Organ-of-Government in the Heading of an Entry.

11 Kinds of Organ-of-Government

An Organ-of-Government may be one of the following kinds:

1 Executive;	4 Head of Government;
2 Legislative;	5 Administrative; and
3 Judicial;	6 Temporary.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 First Heading

The First Heading in rendering the name of an Organ-of-Government is to be the name of the Whole Government rendered in accordance with the Rules of Sec 2 of Chap BD.

22 Entry Element in the Name of Organ-of-Government

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Government in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the Sphere of Work or Function, or Portfolio, or Class of Persons

forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Organ cum its dominant traditional Sphere of Work; and

3 Name of Organ-of-Government as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

221 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

23 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the word(s) occurring in the name of the Organ-of-Government, written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

24 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of the Organ-of-Government, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (--) among the words of the Secondary Element.

25 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the name of the Organ-of-Government, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis for the Entry Element.

26 Word with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of the Organ-of-Government, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

27 Individualising Element

271 Head of Government

The rendering of the name of the Head of a Government used as the Second Heading is to be provided with the Pure Name of the occupant of that Office as an Individualising Element.

Example.-

INDIA, PRESIDENT (V V Giri)

272 Temporary Organ-of-Government

1 In the case of a Temporary Organ-of-Government, its year of formation is to be added as an Individualising Element.

2 In the case of a Commission, Committee, etc (Temporary Organ) of a Government, the name of its Head is to be added as the second Individualising Element in the following style:

1 The term denoting the designation of the Head (underlined) (in italics in print);

2 A Colon; and

3 The Pure Name of the Head.

Example.-

INDIA, FINANCE (Commission)(1956) (*Chairman:* Kasturi Santhanam).

3 EXAMPLE

Executive

1 INDIA, EXECUTIVE (Council)

2 MYSORE, MINISTERS (Council of —)

3 UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, COMMISARY (United Council of Peoples —ies)

Legislative

1 FRANCE, DEPUTY (Chamber of —ies)

2 =[illegible]=

2 INDIA, LEGISLATION (--ive Assembly)

Judicial

1 GREAT BRITAIN, CRIMINAL (Central — Court)

2 GREAT BRITAIN, APPEAL (Court of —s)

3 MADRAS, COURT (High --)

4 GREAT BRITAIN, COURT (County —) (Yorkshire)

5 MADRAS, COURT (Honorary Magistrate's --) (Kumbakonam Town)

Administrative

1 INDIA, COMMERCE (Ministry of —)

2 INDIA, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (Ministry of --)

3 INDIA, ATOMIC ENERGY (Department of --)

4 INDIA, PLANNING (Commission)

5 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COPYRIGHT (Office)

6 NEW SOUTH WALES, RAILWAY (Department of —s)

Temporary Organ

1 INDIA, FINANCE (Commission)(1951)(*Chairman:* Kshitish Chandra Neogy)

2 INDIA, TAXATION (Enquiry Commission)(1953) (*Chairman:* John Mathai)

3 WEST BENGAL, ALMANAC (Panel of Advisors on --) (1963) (*Chairman:* Gowrinath Shastri).

CHAPTER BK.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF AN ORGAN-OF-NEAR-SOVEREIGN BODY.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multiworded name of a Corporate Body (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC), taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the Rules (Sec 2) for the rendering of the name of an Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body in the Heading of an Entry.

11 Kinds of Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body

An Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body may be one of the following kinds:

1 Executive;
2 Legislative;
3 Judicial;
4 Head of Near-Sovereign Body;
5 Administrative; and
6 Temporary

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 First Heading

The First Heading in rendering the name of an Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body is to be the name of the Whole Near-Sovereign Body rendered in accordance with the Rules of Sec 2 of Chap BE.

22 Entry Element in the Name of an Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the Sphere of Work, or Function, or Portfolio, or Class of Persons, forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Organ *cum* its dominant traditional Sphere of Work;

3 Name of Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

221 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

23 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the word(s) occurring in the name of the Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body, written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

24 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of the Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (—) among the words of the Secondary Element.

25 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the name of the Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis for the Entry Element.

26 Word with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of the Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

27 Individualising Element

271 Head of Near-Sovereign Body

The rendering of the name of the Head of a Near-Sovereign Body used as the Second Heading is to be provided with the Pure Name of the occupant of that Office as an Individualising Element.

Example:

UNITED NATIONS (Organisation), SECRETARY-GENERAL (U Thant)

272 Temporary Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body

1 In the case of a Temporary Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body, its year of formation is to be added as an Individualising Element.

2 In the case of a Commission, Committee, etc (Temporary Organ) of a Near-Sovereign Body, the name of its Head is to be added as the second Individualising Element in the following style:

1 The term denoting the designation of the Head (underlined)(italics in print);

2 A Colon; and

3 The Pure Name of the Head.

Example:

UNITED NATIONS (Organisation), BOLIVIA (Mission of Technical Assistance to —) (1950) (Chief: H L Keenleyside).

3 EXAMPLE

1 UNITED NATIONS (Organisation), SECURITY (Council)

2 AMERICAN STATES (Organisation of —), PAN AMERICAN (Union)

3 AFRICAN UNITY (Organisation of —), FOREIGN MINISTER (Council of —s).

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CHAPTER BL.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF AN ORGAN-OF-QUASI-GOVERNMENT

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multiworded name of a Corporate Body (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC) taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the Rules (Sec 2) for the rendering of the name of an Organ-of-Quasi-Government, in the Heading of an Entry.

11 Kinds of Organ-of-Quasi-Government

An Organ-of-Quasi-Government may be one of the following kinds:

1 Executive;
2 Legislative;
3 Head of Organ-of-Quasi-Government
4 Administrative; and
5 Temporary.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 First Heading

The First Heading in rendering the name of an Organ-of-Quasi-Government is to be the name of the Whole Quasi-Government rendered in accordance with the Rules of Sec 2 of Chap BF.

22 Entry Element in the Name of Organ-of-Quasi-Government

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Quasi Government in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the Sphere of Work, or Function, or Portfolio, or Class of Persons, forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Organ cum its dominant traditional Sphere of Work; and

3 Name of Organ-of-Quasi-Government as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

221 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

23 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the word(s) occurring in the name of the Organ-of-Quasi-Government written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

24 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of the Organ-of-Quasi-Government, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (--) among the words of the Secondary Element.

25 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the name of the Organ-of-Quasi Government, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis for the Entry Element.

26 Word with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of the Organ-of-Quasi-Government, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

27 Individualising Element

271 Head of Quasi-Government

The rendering of the name of the Head of a Quasi-Government used as the Second Heading is to be provided with the Pure Name of the occupant of that office as an Individualising Element.

Example:

BANGALORE (City), ADMINISTRATOR (M S Shankar Rao)

272 Temporary Organ-of-Quasi-Government

1 In the case of a Temporary Organ-of-Quasi-Government, its year of formation is to be added as an Individualising Element.

2 In the case of a Commission, Committee, etc (Temporary Organ) of a Quasi-Government, the name of its Head is to be added as the second Individualising Element in the following style:

1 The term denoting the designation of the Head (underlined) (italics in print);
2 A Colon; and
3 The Pure Name of the Head.

Example:

MADRAS (City), MORTALITY (High — Committee) (1925) (Chairman: A J H Russell)

3 EXAMPLE

1 BANGALORE (City), ENGINEERING (Department)
2 BANGALORE (City), HEALTH (Office)
3 BANGALORE (City), COMMISSIONER (--'s Office).

CHAPTER BM.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF AN ORGAN-OF-INSTITUTION.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multiworded name of a Corporate Body (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC), taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the Rule (Sec 2) for the rendering of the name of an Organ-of-Institution in the Heading of an Entry.

11 Kinds of Organ-of-Institution

An Organ-of-Institution may be one of the following kinds:

1 Executive;
~~2 Legislative;~~
2 Head of Organ-of-Institution;
3 Administrative; and
4 Temporary.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 First Heading

The First Heading in rendering the name of an Organ-of-Institution is to be the name of the Whole Institution rendered in accordance with the Rules of Sec 2 of Chap BG.

22 Entry Element in the Name of Organ-of-Institution

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Institution in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the Sphere of Work, or Function, or Portfolio, or Class of Persons, forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Organ cum its dominant traditional Sphere of Work; and

3 Name of Organ-of-Institution as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

221 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

23 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the word(s) occurring in the name of the Organ-of-Institution, written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

24 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of the Organ-of-Institution, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (--) among the words of the Secondary Element.

25 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the name of the Organ-of-Institution, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis for the Entry Element.

26 Word with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of the Organ-of-Institution, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

27 Individualising Element

271 Head of Institution

The rendering of the name of the Head of an Institution used as the Second Heading is to be provided with the Pure Name of the occupant of that Office as an Individualising Element.

Example:

COMMERCE (Maharashtra Chamber of —), PRESIDENT (Ramakrishna Bajaj)

272 Temporary Organ-of-Institution

1 In the case of a Temporary Organ-of-Institution, its year of formation is to be added as an Individualising Element.

2 In the case of a Committee, Commission, etc (Temporary Organ) of an Institution, the name of its Head is to be added as the second Individualising Element in the following style:

1 The term denoting the designation of the Head. (underlined) (italics in print);

2 A Colon; and

3 The Pure Name of the Head.

Example:

PRODUCTIVITY (National — Council) (India), MATERIALS HANDLING (Productivity Team on --) (1964) (Chairman: Shrikrishna)

3 EXAMPLE

1 ASIA (—n Development Bank), GOVERNOR (Board of --s)

2 SOUTH-EAST ASIA (Association of —n Nations), TOURISM (Committee on —)

3 LABOUR (International — Organisation), NUTRITION (Temporary Committee of Experts on — Questions) (Chairman: C V Bramsnaes)

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CHAPTER BN.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF AN ORGAN-OF-CONFERENCE.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in the multiworded name of a Corporate Body (Sec 73 to 77 of Chap BC), taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), lead to the formulation of the Rules (Sec 2) for the rendering of the name of an Organ-of-Conference in the Heading of an Entry.

11 Kinds of Organ-of-Conference

An Organ-of-Conference may be one of the following kinds:

1 Executive;
~~2 Legislative;~~
~~3 Judicial;~~
2 Head of **Conference**;
3 Administrative; and
4 Temporary.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 First Heading

The First Heading in rendering the name of an Organ-of-Conference is to be the name of the Whole Conference rendered in accordance with the Rule of Sec 2 of Chap BH.

211 Individualising Element

The name(s) of the place(s) of a Conference and its Year are to be added successively as Individualising Elements to the name of the Conference used as the First Heading.

22 Entry Element in the Name of Organ-of-Conference

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Conference in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the Sphere of Work, or Function, or Portfolio, or Class of Persons forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Organ cum its dominant traditional Sphere of Work; and

3 Name of Organ-of-Conference as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

221 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

23 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the word(s) occurring in the name of the Organ-of-Conference written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

24 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of the Organ-of-Conference, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (—) among the words of the Secondary Element.

25 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the name of the Organ-of-Conference, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis for the Entry Element.

26 Word with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of the Organ-of-Conference, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

3 EXAMPLE

DOCUMENTATION (International Congress on —) (Buenos Aires)(1970), ORGANISING (Committee).

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CHAPTER BP.

RENDERING OF A TITLE USED AS HEADING IN MAIN ENTRY.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

The findings regarding the Recall Value of terms occurring in a multiworded name, taken along with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC) have implications on the rendering of a multiworded Title used as Heading in the Main Entry. The kind of terms occurring in a Title are similar to those occurring in the name of a Corporate Body. This leads to the formulation of the provisional Rules (Sec 2) for the rendering of the Title in the Heading of the Entry.

11 Use of Title as Heading

If a document is a general biographical dictionary or an encyclopaedia belonging to the class Generalia, or Science General, or Useful Arts, or Social Science, or if the Heading for the document cannot be determined in accordance with any of the other Rules of Chap MD of CCC, Ed 5 (1964), the title of the document ~~excluding an initial [illegible]~~, ~~[illegible]~~ is to be used as Heading.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 Entry Element

The Entry Element in the multiworded Title of a document used in the Heading of a Main Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the Title admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a Subject forming the purview of the documents;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons (See Sec 75 of Chap BC) forming the purview of the document;

3 The word or word-group indicating the Form of Exposition or Presentation in the document;

4 Fanciful word or word-group, if any; and

5 Title as a whole in the case of a Title not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 to 4 above.

Note.- The terms such as 'Biography' and 'Encyclopaedia' occurring as such in a Title are indicative of the subjects "Generalia Biography" and "Generalia Encyclopaedia". Hence, such terms have a high Recall Value.

211 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

212 First two words in Capitals

When the Title as a Whole is used as Entry Element, the first two words in it should be written in all capitals.

22 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the words occurring in the Title written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

23 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the Title, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (—) among the words in the Secondary Element.

24 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the Title, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis of the Entry Element.

25 Words with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the Title, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

3 EXAMPLES

1 SOCIAL SCIENCES (Encyclopaedia of —)
2 SCIENCE (American men of —)
3 AMERICAN (Appletion's cyclopaedia of — biography)
4 AMERICAN (Dictionary of — biography)
5 AMERICAN (Concise dictionary of — biography)
6 AMERICAN (National cyclopaedia of — biography)
7 AMERICAN (White's conspectus of — biography)
8 SCHOLAR (Directory of American — s)
9 AMERICA (Who was who in —)
10 JEW (Who's who in American — ry)
11 ENCYCLOPAEDIA (Britannica)
12 BIOGRAPHY (Webster's — cal dictionary).

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CHAPTER BQ.

RENDERING OF THE NAME OF PUBLISHER'S SERIES.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

In the statement of the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), the Recall Value of the words in the multiworded name of a Publisher's Series has not been included. This is because the implication of the Canon in respect of the name of a Series has not been fully investigated.

However, a preliminary study of the names of Series shows that the name of a Series usually consists of terms indicative of

1 A Subject;

2 A Class of Persons defined either by the name of

    21 A Profession, or
    22 A Territory, or
    23 A Function, a Sphere of Work, or an office held; or
    24 Any other attribute;

3 The Name of the Publisher; and

4 The Series-nature.

Fanciful names of series are also common.

11 Example

SN	Name of Series	Term indicative of	Term
1	McGraw-Hill Series in Mechanical Engineering	Subject	Mechanical Engineering

SN	Name of Series	Term indicative of	Term
2	Clarendon Aristotle Series	Subject	Aristotle
3	Professional Achievement Library for Engineers and Scientists	Class of Persons (Profession)	Engineer Scientist
4	History of the South	Class of Persons (Territory)	South
5	Successful Speaker's Library	Class of Persons (Functions, etc)	Speaker
6	Children's World of Science Library	Class of Persons (Other attribute)	Child
7	Madras Library Association Publication Series	Name of the Publisher	Madras Library Association
8	Champak Library	A fanciful name	

12 Basis for Formulation of Individual Rules for Rendering

These findings indicate that the Canon of Recall Value can form the guiding principle for the formulation of individual Rules for the rendering of the multiworded names of Series also. A provisional set of Rules are given in the succeeding sections.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 Series with Unique Name

211 Entry Element

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Publisher's Series, with a unique name of its own, in any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a Subject forming the purview of the Series;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons (See Sec 1 above) forming the purview of the Series;

3 The word or word-group indicating a category of documents, such as 'Book', 'Government Publications', and Catalogue'; an

4 The fanciful word or word-group, if any; and

5 The name of the Series as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 to 4 above.

212 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

213 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the words occurring in the name of the Series written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

214 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of the Series, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (—) among the words in the Secondary Element.

215 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the name of the Series, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis of the Entry Element.

216 Words with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of the Series, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash (—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

22 Series with Non-Unique Name

221 Two Sets of Word-Group

Consider the following names of Series:

1 Publication Series;
2 Publications;
3 Studies;
4 Texts; and
5 Monographs.

Such a name is non-unique, and cannot be used by itself in an Entry. Therefore, the name of the Publisher/Sponsor is to be taken along with it to be transformed into a unique name for use in an entry. In some cases, the name of the Publisher/Sponsor of the Series may occur along with the names of Series mentioned above; in other cases, it does not and has to be added. In such a transformed name, the word or word-group, excluding the name of the Publisher/Sponsor may be called the name of the 'Series

Proper'. For example, in the name "Medical Library Association, Publication', the word 'Publication' is the name of the Series Proper. Such a name of a Series not admitting the application of Rule 211 above, is to be rendered according to the following Rules.

222 Multiple Heading

Corresponding to the two sets of word-group mentioned above, the Heading is to be a Multiple Heading.

223 First Heading

The First Heading is to consist of the name of the Publisher/Sponsor rendered in accordance with the appropriate Rules for rendering the name of the Corporate Body concerned.

224 Second Heading

The Second Heading is to consist of the name of the Series Proper; the word in it being written in the sequence in which they occur in the name of the Series.

Note.- Auxiliary word(s) — such as, 'of' and 'of the' -- connecting the name of the Series Proper and the name of the Publisher/Sponsor, if any , in the name of the Series, is to be omitted.

Example:

Original: Publications of the University of Manchester.

Rendered: UNIVERSITY (of Manchester), PUBLICATIONS.

3 EXAMPLE

1 LIBRARY SCIENCE (Ranganathan series in --)
2 CHEMICAL ENGINEERING (McGraw-Hill series in –)
3 LIBRARY SCIENCE (series) (University of Delhi)
4 FARM (Wiley — series)
5 SANSKRIT (Haridas —granthamala)
6 EDUCATION (Supplementary -- al monographs)
7 LEGISLATION (--ve series) (Madras Library Association)
8 BOMBAY, AGRICULTURE (Department of —), BULLETIN
9 GIFFORD LECTURES (University of Edinburgh)
10 GIFFORD LECTURES (University of St Andrews).

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CHAPTER BR.

RENDERING OF THE TITLE OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATION.

1 IMPLICATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

11 Categories of Words Occurring in the Title

In the statement of the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC), the Recall Value of the words in the multiworded Title of a Periodical Publication has not been included. This is because the implication of the Canon in respect of the Titles of Periodical Publications has not been fully investigated.

However, a preliminary study of the Titles of Periodical Publications shows that they usually consist of terms indicative of

1 A Subject;

2 A Class of Persons defined by the name of

21 A Profession, or

22 A Territory, or

23 A Function, a Sphere of Work, or an Office held, or

24 Any other attribute;

3 A Country of Origin of the Periodical Publication;

4 The Name of the Sponsor; and

5 The Periodical Nature of the publication.

Fanciful titles are also quite common.

111 Example

SN	Title of Periodical Publication	Term indicating	Term
1	Bulletin of Hygiene	Subject	Hygiene
2	Annual Review of Biochemistry	Subject	Biochemistry

SN	Title of Periodical Publication	Term indicating	Term
3	Journal of the International College of Surgeons	Class of Persons (Profession)	Surgeon
4	Physicians' Handbook	Class of Persons (Profession)	Physician
5	West Indian Review	Class of Persons (Territory)	West Indian
6			
6	Who's who in the Mid-west	Class of Persons (Territory)	Midwest
7	Indian Farming	Country of Origin	India
8	Transactions of the Instrument Society of America	Sponsor	Instrument Society of America
9	Annual Report of the Madras Library Association	Sponsor	Madras Library Association
10	Kenyon Review	Fanciful Title	

12 Basis for Formulation of Individual Rules for Rendering

These findings indicate that the Canon of Recall Value can form the guiding principle for the formulation of individual Rules for the rendering of the multiworded Titles of Periodical Publications also. A provisional set of Rules are given in the succeeding sections.

2 STATEMENT OF RULE

21 Title not containing Name of Sponsor

211 Entry Element

The Entry Element in the multiworded Title of a Periodical Publication not containing the name of its Sponsor, in any Entry, is to consist of the earliest of the following which the Title admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the Subject forming the purview of the Periodical Publication;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons (See Sec 1 above) forming the purview of the Periodical Publication;

3 The word or word-group indicating a category of documents, such as 'book', 'government publication', 'periodical', and 'catalogue';

4 The fanciful word or word-group, if any; and

5 The Title of the Periodical Publication as a whole in the case of a Title not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 to 4 above.

212 Form of Entry Element

The Entry Element, if possible, is to be reduced to a noun form, singular number, nominative case.

213 Secondary Element

The Secondary Element in the Heading is to consist of the rest of the words occurring in the name of the Title of Periodical Publication, written in the sequence of their occurrence in it.

214 Use of Dash

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in any position other than the first in the name of the Title of a Periodical Publication, its place of occurrence should be indicated by a dash (—) among the words in the Secondary Element.

215 Use of Inflexional Ending

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element does not occur in singular nominative form in the name of the Title of a Periodical Publication, the dash (—) representing it in the Secondary Element is to be suffixed with the inflexional ending of the word or word-group forming the basis of the Entry Element.

216 Words with Inflexional Ending Occurring First

If the word or word-group forming the Entry Element occurs in the first position and in inflexional form in the name of a Title of Periodical Publication, it is to be represented in the Secondary Element by a dash)(—) suffixed with its inflexional ending.

22 Title Containing Name of Sponsor

221 Two Sets of Word-Groups

The title of a Periodical Publication containing the name of its Sponsor can be deemed to consist of two distinct word or word-groups indicative of

1 The Title Proper; and
2 The name of the Sponsor.

For example, in the title "Transactions of the Instrument Society of America", the word "Transactions" is the Title Proper, and the word-group "Instrument Society of America" is the name of the Sponsor of the Periodical. Such a Title of a Periodical Publication, not admitting the application of Rule 211 above, is to be rendered according to the following Rules:

222 Multiple Heading

Corresponding to the two sets of word-groups mentioned above, the Heading is to be a Multiple Heading.

223 First Heading

The First Heading is to consist of the name of the Sponsor rendered in accordance with the appropriate Rules for rendering the name of the Corporate Body concerned.

224 Second Heading

The Second Heading is to consist of the Title Proper, -- the words in it being written in the sequence in which they occur in the Title of the Periodical Publication.

Note.- Auxiliary word(s) -- such as, 'of' and 'of the' connecting the Title Proper and the name of the Sponsor, if any, in the Title, is to be omitted.

Example:

Original: Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America.

Rendered: BIBLIOGRAPHY (--cal Society of America), PAPERS.

3 EXAMPLE

1 GENETICS (Japanese journal of —)
2 TRANSPORT WORKERS (International — journal)
3 RAILWAY (Indian — technical bulletin)
4 BURMA (Weekly bulletin)

5 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (Journal of — overseas)
6 PRODUCTIVITY (measurement review)
7 ANAESTHETIST (Canadian —'s society), JOURNAL

4 PROBLEM IN IMPLEMENTATION

41 Abbreviation of Titles of Periodicals

Periodicals are among the most widely and frequently cited documents in the learned world. To secure economy in this, national and international lists of "Standard" abbreviations for the words in the titles of periodicals and some principles have been formulated for abbreviating Titles of Periodicals. These abbreviations are used in one manner or other in the citations. As a result, the titles of periodicals are mentioned by readers in a pattern following the abbreviated form. The latter, in most cases, has a sequence of words as given in the Title of Periodical. This may not conform to the rendered form of the Title according to the Canon of Recall Value.

5 HELP IN RECOGNISING A TITLE

However, with the increasing variety of Titles of Periodicals, the problem of citation is also increasing in its dimension. The errors in citations, for example, are quite appreciable. The recognition of the cited Title can involve considerable time. The Canon of Recall Value can be of help and guidance in finding a solution to this problem.

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CHAPTER BS.

RENDERING OF COMPLEX MULTIWORDED NAME.

1 TWO OR MORE CLAIMANTS FOR ENTRY ELEMENT

11 Example

Consider the following names:

1 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics

2 Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists, and Hygienists in Bulgaria

3 State Museum and Zoo (Kerala)

4 National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty

5 Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureau

6 Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (India)

7 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

8 Water Supply and Sewerage Board (Bangalore)

9 International Congress on Photography and Cinematography in Industry and Technology

10 Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Rehabilitation, Government of India

11 The Economic and Social Council, United Nations Organisation

12 Department of Ambulance, Emergency and Hearse Vans, Corporation of the City of Bangalore

13 McGraw-Hill Encyclopaedia of Science and Technology

14 International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method

15 Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine.

12 Different Methods of Rendering

Each of the examples given in Sec 11 above admits of two or more claimants as Entry Element.

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For example, in the name "International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics", each of the terms 'Geodesy' and 'Geophysics' can claim to be the Entry Element. The possible ways of rendering such a name are as follows:

1 Method 1.- Use of both the claimants as a single Entry Element; and

2 Method 2.- Use of one claimant at a time as the Entry Element.

121 Method 1

In Method 1, for the Main Entry, the names of the two claimants may be written in the sequence of their occurrence in the name concerned. This would call for, as a minimum, a Cross Reference Index Entry, using as Entry Element each of the cyclically permuted sequence of the names of the claimants.

Example:

Main Entry	:	GEODESY AND GEOPHYSICS (International Union of —)
Cross Reference Index Entry		GEOPHYSICS AND GEODESY (International Union of —)
Main Entry	:	MICROBIOLOGIST, EPIDEMIOLOGIST, AND HYGIENIST (Society of —s, —s, —s in Bulgaria)
Cross Reference Index Entry		EPIDEMIOLOGIST, HYGIENIST, AND MICROBIOLOGIST (Society of —s, —s, — , —s in Bulgaria)
		HYGIENIST, MICROBIOLOGIST, AND EPIDEMIOLOGIST (Society of —s, —s, —s, — , —s in Bulgaria)

122 Method 2

In Method 2, for the Main Entry, the name of the claimant occurring first in the name concerned, may be used as the Entry Element. This would call for, as a minimum, a Cross Reference Index Entry using the name of each of the other claimants as Entry Element.

Example:

Main Entry : GEODESY (International Union of — and Geophysics)
Cross Reference Index Entry : GEOPHYSICS (International Union of Geodesy and —)
Main Entry : MICROBIOLOGIST (Society of — s, Epidemiologists, and Hygienists in Bulgaria)
Cross Reference Index Entry : EPIDEMIOLOGIST (Society of Microbiologists, — s and Hygienists in Bulgaria)
HYGIENIST (Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists, and — s in Bulgaria)

Annotation.- As far as the helpfulness in locating and recognising the full name in a Catalogue or a Documentation List is concerned, either form of rendering appears to be equally helpful. However, the pattern of Rendering obtained by using Method 2 appears to be more elegant. Therefore, Method 2 may be preferred for the Rendering of a name with two or more claimants for the Entry Element.

2 MULTIWORDED ENTRY ELEMENT

21 Category of Multiworded Terms

The multiworded terms that may claim to be Entry Element may be of the following categories:

1 Name of entity being multiworded and cannot be broken up into component words without loss of meaning, intelligibility, and Recall Value -- such as, Natural Sciences, Physical Sciences, Theatrical Art, and Physical Culture.

2 Name of entity being multiworded and admitting of the isolation of a word or word-group with the highest Recall Value within it, for use as Entry Element by itself, without any loss of intelligibility of the word or word-group thus isolated -- such as, 'Earth' in 'Earth Sciences,' 'Space' in 'Space Sciences' 'Geology' in 'Geological Sciences' and 'Library' (but not 'Public') in 'Public Library'.

22 Example

1 FINE ART (Royal — Commission for Scotland)

2 DESIGN (Council of Industrial —)

3 DESIGNER (Faculty of Royal --s for Industry)

4 EDUCATION (Society for — through Art)

5 ART (National Society for -- Education)

6 INSECT (International Union for the Study of Social --s)

7 PLANT (International Society for -- Geography and Ecology)

8 SCIENCE (International Institute of Theoretical --s)

9 METROLOGY (International Organisation of Legal —)

10 MYCOLOGY (International Society for Human and Animal —)

3 STYLE OF RENDERING

31 Entry Element

Consider the following examples:

1 American Association of Petroleum Geologists;

2 Institute of Mathematical Statistics; and

3 International Union of History and Philosophy of Science.

Consider the following ways of rendering each of the above names:

11 GEOLOGIST (American Association of Petroleum —s)
12 GEOLOGIST, Petroleum (American Association of —s)
21 STATISTICS (Institute of Mathematical —)
22 STATISTICS, Mathematical (Institute of —)
31 SCIENCE (International Union of History and Philosophy of —)
32 SCIENCE, History and Philosophy of (International Union of —)

It may be noted that in the second way of rendering,

1 The multiworded name of the entity as a whole forming the purview of the Corporate Body concerned is deemed to have the higher Recall Value than the rest of the words occurring in it;

2 Within the word-group-with-Higher-Recall Value, the word having the highest Recall Value has been used as the Entry Element;

Note.- In either way of rendering, the Entry Word is the same.

3 The rest of the words occurring in the word-group-with-Higher-Recall Value are added immediately after the Entry Element in their natural sequence with a comma preceding it;

Note.- If the Entry Element occurs first in the multiworded name of the claimant, then the comma following the Entry Element is omitted.

4 The Secondary Element consists of the rest of the words rendered in the usual way; and

5 The place of occurrence of the word-group-with Higher-Recall Value in the name of the Corporate Body is indicated in the Secondary Element by a dash (—).

In the multiworded name of an entity forming the purview of a Corporate Body -- such as, a subject, and a class of persons -- the Recall Value gets distributed among the terms denoting these entities. Therefore, bringing these words together is a help to the reader in recognising the name of the entity he has in mind. In the first way of rendering, the words having a spill-over of the Recall Value are separated from the Entry Word having the highest Recall Value by several other words belonging to the group of words with poor Recall Value. As a result, in the first way of rendering, the reconstruction of the name of the entity that the reader has in mind is comparatively less convenient.

Further, in the first way of rendering, the range of search to locate the specific name of the Corporate Body after finding the Entry Word is likely to be wider. This is because of the occurrence of a large variety of words with poor potency, separating the two parts of the Word-group-with-Higher Recall Value. On the other hand, in the second way of rendering the range of search gets considerably reduced. This is because, the words having Higher-Recall Value are brought together immediately after the Entry Word.

32 Secondary Element

Consider the following rendered forms of names:

1 AGRICULTURE (Commonwealth —al Bureaux)
2 AGRICULTURE (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau)

One of the objectives of Rendering the Secondary Element in the way as shown in Example 1 is to help the reader reconstruct the original form of the name.

This can be achieved also by rendering the Secondary Element in the way as shown in Example 2. The first way of rendering results is some economy in writing. However, in reconstructing the original name, the reader has to read the words in the Secondary Element along with those in the Entry Element. Whereas in the second way of rendering, the original form of the name is obtained straightaway. This brings out the possibility of the choice between the two ways of rendering the Secondary Element being left to the library concerned -- that is, the Rule for the Rendering of the Secondary Element can be subjected to the Law of Local Variation. It is perhaps needless to add that when a library chooses any one of the ways of rendering, it should follow it consistently.

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CHAPTER BT.

CHANGES IN THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AT LEAST COST: USE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF OSMOSIS.

1 CYCLE OF CHANGE

The various factors relating to the universe of documents mentioned in Chapter BC, point to the need for a re-thinking on the prescriptions for cataloguing a document. In his Inaugural Address (*See* Chap AB), Dr Ranganathan has emphasised the entry of Library Cataloguing into the Spiral of Scientific Method. The somewhat drastic changes incorporated in the recent *Anglo-American cataloguing rules* (1967) and the experiments on the requirements of future catalogues carried out by the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago also imply this re-thinking. The developments in the universe of documents would call for, in future, further investigations and new formulations in the theory and practice of cataloguing. This is a never ending cycle.

2 IMPACT ON LIBRARY WORK

The changes in the theory of cataloguing and in the codes for cataloguing call for the implementation of the new prescriptions in the Library Catalogue. Without this revision, the catalogue cannot be maintained at a high level of efficiency in its service to readers.

3 PROGRESSIVE IMPLEMENTATION

It is inexpedient to postpone the implementation of the changes. For, 1 The Library Catalogue, being a basic tool for library service, has to be maintained at its maximum level of efficiency continuously; and

2 The universe of documents being ever dynamic, the problems will only keep on accumulating, and a stage may be reached in a library when the implementation of the solutions to the various problems may entail considerable cost and dislocation of service to readers.

4 DILEMMA

Thus, the library apparently finds itself placed between the horns of a dilemma: The satisfaction of the Laws of Library Science by maintaining the Library Catalogue at its maximum efficiency in the context of changing prescriptions for its preparation called for by an ever-dynamic universe of documents on the one hand, and the cost of implementing the changes, on the other.

5 A GUIDING PRINCIPLE

Good management demands compromise at the least cost, but securing maximum practicable efficiency. This implies that ways and means should be found to avoid making changes in all the entries for all the documents that may be affected by the changes, for example, in the prescription of a Catalogue Code. The problem thus boils down to selecting those documents, the entries for which alone need to be altered. The Principle of Osmosis guides us in selecting such documents.

6 AUTOMATIC CHANGE-OVER

The use of the Principle of Osmosis in implementing the changes in the Library Catalogue called for by the Canon of Recall Value is briefly outlined in Sec 83 of Chap AB. But we may reiterate here that not only is the cost of re-cataloguing reduced to a minimum, but the difficult question of selecting the documents, whose entries are to be changed, also gets solved almost automatically.

7 PROPOSITION

The points discussed in Sec 1 to 6 of this Chapter taken along with the discussion on the Principle of Osmosis in Sec 8 of Chap AB, lead to the following proposition:

The use of the Principle of Osmosis secures maximum economy in implementing in the Library Catalogue the changes in the Rules of the Cataloguing Code.

PARTS C/E : PROCEEDINGS

PART C: GROUP MEETINGS AND PLENARY SESSIONS

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CHAPTER CA.

PROPOSITION BB1 : DETERMINATION OF AUTHORSHIP.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

A Cataloguing Code should recognise the "Determination of Authorship" in the case of a Conflict of Authorship, as a Unit Operation of Cataloguing Work, quite distinct from that of "Choice", "Rendering" and "Recording". (Chap BB).

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

1 Need for recognising "Determination of Authorship" in the case of the Conflict of Authorship as a distinct Unit Operation in Cataloguing Work. (Sec 04, 05, 1, 31 of Chap BB).

2 Implication of the distinction. (Sec 4 and 5 of Chap BB).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 It is helpful, both in theory and in practice,

to recognise the "Determination of Authorship" as a distinctive unit operation.

32 Determination of Authorship is a distinct unit operation having the same status as that of the other three unit operations, namely, "Choice", "Rendering", and "Recording".

33 A catalogue code should lay down rules for the various unit operations in the sequence: "Determination of Authorship", "Choice", "Rendering", and "Recording".

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition EB1

G Bhattacharyya moved the proposition. Prof A Neelameghan seconded.

41 Amendment 1

Mrs A Chaya Devi moved Amendment 1, on behalf of Group E. It read as follows:

"Delete the words 'rendering and recording' from the Proposition".

She said that Group E felt that there were many more operations involved in making a Catalogue Entry other than those mentioned in the Proposition. Mentioning these three operations alone may imply that cataloguing work involved only these. Further, the spirit of the Proposition will not be changed if we mentioned only one operation -- that is, Choice -- with which the Determination of Authorship is associated.

D W Shewde seconded.

Opposing the amendment, G Bhattacharyya said that at the moment, we recognise only four Unit

Operations including the new one "Determination of Authorship". If anything new comes up in future, we shall amend the Proposition suitably.

M A Gopinath said that mention of the three Unit Operations in the Proposition adds to the definiteness and clears any doubt about the association of the Unit Operation "Determination of Authorship" with the other unit operations 'Choice', 'Rendering', and 'Recording'. For, it has been so far contained either within the Unit Operation of "Choice" or within the unit operation of "Rendering". Therefore, the deletion of "Rendering" and "Recording" may not be helpful.

Prof A Neelameghan said that if the amendment is brought up just because of the Law of Parsimony, we could have stopped by saying that "Determination of Authorship" is a Unit Operation in Cataloguing Work. But, this may raise difficulties in the Idea Plane in thinking. Therefore, we have explicitly stated the three Unit Operations.

The consensus of the House was against the Amendment.

42 Amendment 2

P Jayarajan moved Amendment 2 on behalf of Group E. It read as follows:

"Add after the term 'Choice', the words 'preceding the same'.

Supporting the amendment, he said that "Determination of Authorship" should be an operation preliminary to "Choice" and it should occur in the Proposition earlier to "Choice".

Mrs A Chaya Devi seconded.

Opposing the amendment, G Bhattacharyya said that the Proposition meant only treating the "Determination of Authorship" as a Unit Operation and that is all; and that it does not say anything about the sequence of Unit Operations. Therefore, the amendment would violate the Principle of Unity of Idea.

The consensus of the House was against the amendment.

The original proposition was carried.

CHAPTER CE.

PROPOSITION BB2: CONFLICT OF AUTHORSHIP.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

A Cataloguing Code should resolve a Conflict of Authorship at the Level of Definition of Terms (Chap BB).

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

1 The different Levels of Prescription in a Cataloguing Code for the resolution of a Conflict of Authorship. (Sec 5 of Chap BB).

2 Helpfulness of preferring the Level of Definition in resolving the conflict. (Sec 52 of Chap BB).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 Among the different Levels of Prescription (See Sec BB5) in a catalogue code, the problem of Conflict of Authorship should preferably be resolved at the Level of Definition.

32 Sometimes, the Conflict of Authorship may be resolved at the Level of Normative Principles, the Level of Interpretation, and the Level of Definitions, all taken together.

33 As far as possible, a catalogue code should give clear and explicit definition of "Author". Sufficient interpretation should be given along with illustrative examples, about the resolution of the conflict of authorship.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BB2

G Bhattacharyya moved the proposition. M A Gopinath seconded.

The Chairman observed that the two amendments suggested by the Groups B and D amounted to samething and that they might be taken up together for consideration. The House agreed.

41 Amendment

B P Mookherjee moved the Amendment 1 on behalf of Group B. It read as follows:

"Insert as far as possible" between the words 'should' and 'resolve'.

Supporting the amendment, Mookherjee said that the proposition appeared to assume that most of the conflicts in the Determination of Authorship could be solved at the Level of Definition of Terms. However, Group B felt that there might be cases where the Level of Definition of Terms may not give an unequivocal decision. In such cases, the Laws of Interpretation may be helpful. Hence the amendment.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya seconded.

Opposing the amendment, T Ranganathan said that the spirit of the proposition was to solve all conflicts in the Determination of Authorship at one level, namely, the Level of Definition of Terms. The question of resolving the conflict at another level did not arise.

S P Narang supported this view.

R S Gandhi said that one should not assume such restrictions in respect of the Determination of Authorship. He said that he agreed that the Level of Choice, Level of Rendering, Level of Recording, etc may not help in the Determination of Authorship. The Level of Definition of Terms may be taken to re-solve many conflicts in respect of Authorship. But the residual conflict, if any, may be resolved at the Level of Normative Principles.

D W Shewde said that there was no question of residue in the Determination of Authorship from the Level of Definition of Terms. It may be that a definition is not clear and precise. But this calls for the rectification of the definition and its re-application in the resolution of the conflict rather than shifting to another level.

Miss K Navalani said that we might have to go to the Level of Interpretation at least in addition to the Level of Definition of Terms to resolve the conflict.

G Bhattacharyya said that the proposers of the amendment were afraid of the "Maxwell's Ghost". Actually they have not yet given an example of a situation which goes beyond the Level of Definition of Terms. The Level of Interpretation can provide an annotation to the work done at the Level of Definition of Terms.

The Chairman said that one need not attach too much importance to the word 'should' in the proposition. It is only the language of the Code. The Laws of Interpretation and other normative principles are always there to help us and it is assumed that these should be used to resolve the Conflict of Authorship in addition to the Level of Definition of Terms.

The mover of the amendment, B P Mookerjee, accepted the Chairman's ruling and the amendment was withdrawn.

The original proposition was carried.

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CHAPTER CC.

PROPOSITION BB3 : DE FACTO AND DE JURE AUTHORSHIP.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

In resolving a Conflict of Authorship centring round "Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ", it is helpful to recognise the De Facto and De Jure Authorship of a work by the bodies concerned. (Chap BB).

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

1 Definition of 'De Facto Author' and 'De Jure Author'. (Sec 74 of Chap BB).

2 Situation giving rise to the conflict "Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ". (Sec 72 of Chap BB).

3 Helpfulness of the concepts "De Facto Authorship" and "De Jure Authorship" in resolving the conflict. (Sec 73 and 75 of Chap BB).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The terms 'De facto' and 'De jure' were legal terms as defined in dictionaries and do not give a clear-cut idea about their use in cataloguing theory and practice. Therefore, they may be replaced by other suitable terms later on. For the purpose of this seminar, the definitions as given in Sec BB74 may be accepted.

32 A document with the Organ of a Corporate Body as its author may give rise to a conflict of authorship. The reasons are that a Corporate Body as it

grows cannot function as a whole, unless it fissions into several functional organs. The latter act for the whole corporate body in the respective sphere of work.

33 The clear demarcation of De facto authorship and De jure authorship gives a helpful rationale to deem Whole Corporate Body cum its Organ as the author.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BB3

G Bhattacharyya moved the Proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that in the Determination of Authorship for a particular document produced in actuality by an Organ of a Government, or of an Institution, the Organ taken along with its parent body was traditionally deemed as the author in cataloguing practice. The Level of Definition of Terms did not approve of this practice, because there was no rationale behind it. The search for such a rationale led to the Conflict of Shared Responsibility of Authorship. In actuality, the Organ has responsibility for the authorship of a document produced by it. This can be called De facto Authorship. However, the parent organisation owns a legal responsibility. This may be called De jure Authorship. The Determination of Authorship with the aid of these concepts leads to the choice of De Jure-cum-De Facto Author.

M A Gopinath seconded.

41 Amendment 1

V B Belsare moved Amendment 1 on behalf of Group A. It read as follows:

CC41 De Facto and De Jure Authorship

"In resolving the conflict of authorship centring round 'Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ', it is helpful to recognise the parent body cum its organ as author of the work concerned."

Supporting the amendment, Mrs A Chaya Devi said that the terms 'De Facto' and 'De Jure' are legal terms added to our terminology without much justification. We can resolve the conflict arising between a Whole Corporate Body and its Organ by saying that Whole Corporate Body cum Organ as the Author of the document produced by the Organ.

N D Gujarati, Miss K Navlani, and M Parameswaran supported the amendment.

T Ranganathan, D W Shewde, and G Bhattacharyya opposed the amendment. They pointed out that the term 'Whole Corporate Body cum Organ' did not give sufficient rationale to the concept of sharing of responsibility of authorship. The terms 'De Facto' and 'De Jure' were adopted to show this shared responsibility in respect of Corporate Authorship. To put the Whole Corporate Body as an Author for a document produced by one of its Organ was not quite convincing because, although the Whole Corporate Body functions through its Organs and has only legal responsibility for what its organs do, the actual responsibility, however, rested with the Organ. Thus, the concept De Jure authorship and De Facto authorship brought into the Cataloguing terminology, provided the rationale for an existing cataloguing practice.

The Chairman said that one need not be afraid of using terms from other disciplines with special meanings in Cataloguing, if it conveyed the meaning more clearly. With reference to the responsibility for authorship, the terms De Jure and De Facto give a clear cut demarcation.

42 Amendment 2

M N Seetharaman moved Amendment 2, on behalf of Group D. It read as follows:

"In resolving the Conflict of Authorship centring round 'Whole Corporate Body vs Its Organ', it is helpful to recognise the "Banyan Tree-Branch" or a similar kind of relationship in regard to the authorship of the work by a whole body and its organ".

Supporting the amendment, he said that the relationship between the Whole Corporate Body and its organ was like that of a Banyan Tree and its Branch. It is difficult to identify which is Whole and which is Branch. The responsibility cannot be isolated in the way they have been defined. Hence the amendment.

P A Mohan Raj seconded.

Opposing the amendment, M A Gopinath said that the analogy did not help in demarcating the responsibility for the authorship. It only added to the confusion.

The original proposition was carried.

CHAPTER CD.

PROPOSITION BC1 : RECALL VALUE.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

It is helpful to make the Canon of Recall Value as the basis for formulating the specific rules of a cataloguing code relating to the rendering of names in Headings. (Chap BC).

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 81 of Chap BC).

22 Psychological basis of "Recall Value" of the elements in a name (Sec 6 of Chap BC).

23 Factors compelling a rethinking about the rendering of names of Corporate Bodies (Sec 4 of Chap BC).

24 Techniques of helping the recall of names by reader (Sec 5 of Chap BC).

25 Advantage of using the Canon of Recall Value as the basis for the formulation of specific rules of a cataloguing code relating to the rendering of the names of a Corporate Body.

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement on the following points:

31 The definition of the Canon of Recall Value as given in Sec 1 of Chap BC is helpful.

32 Further investigations should be done in

different libraries and in different environments regarding the psychological basis of Recall Value.

33 The numerousness of corporate bodies has made it difficult to recall all the words in the name of a corporate body and in exactly the same sequence in which they occur in the statutory name. It is also recognised that two or more corporate bodies may have names with the same or nearly the same component terms, but in different sequences. In such cases, the recall lies largely with the term denoting the name of the subject. Therefore, the catalogue should cater to this approach.

34 Rendering of the name of the corporate body with the terms indicating a subject as the Entry Element could provide helpful cues to the reader to reconstruct or reformulate his requirements precisely. For example, a person who is not sure whether the name of the author is 'Bangalore University' or 'University of Bangalore' would be landed at 'University' according to the rendering satisfying the Canon of Recall Value. This would help the reader who approaches the catalogue by the term 'University', whereas if the reader approaches with the term 'University of Bangalore', when the entry is under the 'Bangalore University', there is relatively a greater chance for the reader not locating the required document.

35 It is helpful to have the Canon of Recall Value as a basis for the formulation of specific rules of catalogue code relating to the rendering of the name of corporate body.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BC1

Prof A Neelameghan moved the proposition.

G Bhattacharyya seconded.

41 Amendment 1

B P Mookerjee moved Amendment 1 on behalf of Group B. It read as follows:

"Insert 'of Corporate Bodies' between the words 'names' and 'in'.

Supporting the amendment, he said that although the Canon of Recall Value in its enunciation included personal names, corporate names, etc, the Paper BC, on the basis of which the Proposition BC1 had been framed, largely confined itself to Corporate Bodies only. Therefore, Group B thought it more appropriate to restrict the proposition to the rendering of names of the Corporate Authors only.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya seconded.

Opposing the amendment, G Bhattacharyya said that they had excluded enunciating the personal name in Paper BC, because it was already well established. The choice of the surname as Entry Element in the case of personal author was well-known and was already in wide practice. The practice was also supported by the Canon of Recall Value. However, there was doubt about the names of Corporate Authors and tradition was against rendering such a name in the way it was being done now. Hence they had to illustrate the application of the Canon of Recall Value to names of Corporate Authors only. Further, the working paper also points out that this Canon is also applicable in the case of Titles of Documents, Series, etc.

The mover of the amendment withdrew it.

The original proposition was carried.

CHAPTER CE.

PROPOSITION BD1: WHOLE GOVERNMENT

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Government in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the word or word-group indicating the name of the Class of Persons as defined by the name of the Territory or Area of Jurisdiction -- such as, the name of a country, or a constituent state -- forming the purview of the Government of that territory. (Chap BD).

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Whole Government (Sec 21 of Chap BA).

22 Categories of Class of Persons (Sec 75 of Chap BC).

23 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups that the prescription contained in the proposition is already a conventional cataloguing practice and prescribed by most of the cataloguing codes. The Canon of Recall Value gives a rational basis for this practice.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BD1

M A Gopinath moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he explained that the proposition upheld the present practice in rendering of the name of the Whole Government and the Canon of Recall Value gave a rational basis for this practice.

T Ranganathan seconded.

41 Amendment

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya moved the amendment on behalf of Group B. It read as follows:

"Delete the words 'the name of the Class of Persons as defined by' and '-- such as, the name of a country, or a constituent state --' from the proposition."

Supporting the amendment, she said that the terms sought to be deleted brought more crispness to the proposition and the explanations and illustrations might be brought in as annotations to the rules.

B P Mookherjee seconded.

G Bhattacharyya said that the amendment was only in the verbal plane and that if the mover accepted it, the secretariat would take care of it.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya agreed to the suggestion.

CHAPTER CF.

PROPOSITION BE1 : WHOLE NEAR-SOVEREIGN BODY

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Near-Sovereign Body in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a subject forming the purview of the Whole Near-Sovereign Body;

2 The word or word-group indicating the name of the Territory or Geographical Area, the affairs of which form the subject of purview or sphere of work of the Body; and

3 The name of the Body as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Whole Near-Sovereign Body (Sec 3 and 31 of Chap BA).

22 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

23 Canon of Currency in relation to the proposition.

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of Near-Soverengn Body as given in Sec 31 of Chap BA is helpful.

32 This proposition should be examined in the

context of the current practice of abbreviating the names of Near-Sovereign Bodies (that is, acronyms) such as NATO (for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation), etc.

33 When an acronym is widely used, it may be more helpful to use it in the Heading.

34 The rule suggested in the proposition is in conformity with the Canon of Recall Value.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BE1

M A Gopinath moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that a Near-Sovereign Body had many characteristics similar to those of a Government. Hence the Canon of Recall Value suggested that the Entry Element pertaining to the Near-Sovereign Body could be on the same pattern as for the name of a government.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya seconded.

41 Amendment

D B Eswara Reddy moved an amended version of the proposition, on behalf of Group E. It read as follows:

"The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Near-Sovereign Body in the Heading of any Entry should be based on the Canon of Recall Value".

A B Mari Gowda seconded.

Supporting the amendment, P Jayarajan said that Group E felt that the prescription of Entry Element for Near-Sovereign Body in Proposition BE1 was quite detailed, giving various alternatives. That will not be helpful. On the other hand, each case should be decided by the cataloguer with the aid of the Canon of Recall Value. Hence the amendment.

D W Shewde, Miss K Navlani, Mrs A Chaya Devi supported the amendment.

G Bhattacharyya, Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya, and Prof A Neelameghan opposed the amendment saying that it amounted to giving up the prescription of rules and leaving everything to the Level of Normative Principles. Prof Neelameghan further contended that the House allowed detailed rules in the case of Name of Government and some members now want to retreat in the case of Name of Near-Sovereign Body. As discussed in Paper BB, there are different levels of prescription and each level has its own distinctive demarcation. Hence the Level of Rules have necessarily to be detailed.

The original proposition was carried.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CG.

PROPOSITION BF1 : WHOLE QUASI-GOVERNMENT

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Quasi-Government is to consist of the word or word-group indicating the Territory or Area of Jurisdiction -- such as, the name of a District, Taluk, Municipality, Corporation, Panchayat, or their respective equivalents -- forming the purview of the Quasi-Government concerned.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Whole Quasi-Government (Sec 4 and 41 of Chap BA).

22 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value. (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of a quasi-government.

32 The various local bodies in district and taluk level can be taken as quasi-government, having a certain amount of autonomy for taxation, etc within the territory falling in its jurisdiction.

33 However, the groups expressed some doubt about the government of a Constituent State -- whether it is a Quasi-Government or Regular Government.

34 It was considered preferable to take the

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Government of a Constituent State as "regular government" and not as a "Quasi-Government", although limited in its sovereignity -- particularly in respect of Foreign and Defence Affairs.

35 The definition of Quasi-Government given in Sec BA41 should clarify the exclusion of Government of a Constituent State.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of the Proposition BF1

M A Gopinath moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that the proposition gave, in effect, rules for the present practice of rendering the names of local bodies in almost all Catalogue Codes. But, it was in a more formalised statement based on the implication of the Canon of Recall Value.

G Bhattacharyya seconded.

41 Amendment

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya moved the following amendment on behalf of Group B. It read as follows:

"Delete the words '-- such as, the name of a District, Taluk, Municipality, Corporation, Panchayat, or their respective equivalents --' from the proposition."

B P Mookherjee seconded.

The Chairman said that the amendment was only verbal and if the mover agreed, it would be taken care of by the secretariat.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya, the mover of the amendment, accepted the suggestion.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CH.

PROPOSITION BG1 : WHOLE INSTITUTION.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Institution in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a Subject forming the purview of the Whole Institution;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons or Category of Corporate Bodies forming the purview of the Whole Institution;

3 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Body cum Its dominant traditional Sphere of Work -- such as, University, College, School, Laboratory, Library, and Museum;

4 Fanciful word or word-group, if any; and

5 Name of the Institution as a whole, in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 to 4 above.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Whole Institution (Sec 5 and 51 of Chap BA).

22 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value. (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of "Institution" as given in Sec 5 and 51 of Chap BA is helpful.

32 The rendering of the name of an institution according to the proposition satisfies the Canon of Recall Value.

33 Further experiments should be conducted in different libraries, in order to establish this proposition as a rule in the catalogue codes.

34 Adequate guidance should be given to readers to initiate them in using the catalogue, having entries made according to the proposition.

35 After gaining sufficient experience, the scale of Recall Value for terms in the name of an institution suggested in the proposition may be re-examined.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition

G Bhattacharyya moved the Proposition BG1.

Supporting the proposition, he said that the proposition was based on the Canon of Recall Value, expounded in Paper BC. This was a tradition-breaking rule in the sense that the names of Whole Institution were rendered as such in almost all Codes just as the full name of a person was rendered in full prior to Andrew Maunsell's tradition-breaking prescription of rendering under surnames. As shown in Paper BC, a reader is likely to remember the name of a subject occurring in a multiworded name rather than any of the apparatus words. In today's context, when the number of Corporate Bodies is increasing day by day, a reader recalling the Whole Name of an Institution with the words in the sequence in which it occurs therein is becoming increasingly more difficult. Various factors detracting the reader from recalling the name exactly as given, say, in the title page of the document, have been dealt with in Paper BC. The cataloguer has been misguided into thinking that reader usually recalls the full name of a Corporate Body exactly in the way in which it occurs in the title page. For example, the librarians are not always sure whether the name is British Library Association or Library Association of UK. But one thing they are sure of is that the term 'Library' occurs in the name. This is the term having the highest Recall Value. This denotes the name of a subject. Hence the prescription in the proposition.

M A Gopinath seconded.

41 Amendment 1

R S Gandhi moved the Amendment 1 on behalf of Group B.

It read as follows:

"Add 'other than Cross-Reference-Index-Entry' between the words 'Entry' and 'is' in the proposition".

Supporting the amendment, he said that the term 'Heading of any Entry' in the proposition made it appear that even the 'Referred from' heading in a Cross-Reference-Index Entry would also be governed by this rule. However, that was not the intention of the proposition. Hence the amendment.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya seconded.

Opposing the amendment, C D Sharma said that the Entry Element in the proposition should be taken to refer only for the Main Entry and Added Entries and not to the Cross-Reference-Index Entries.

G Bhattacharyya said that even in the Cross-Reference Index Entries, the Referred-to Heading would be governed by this rule.

D W Shewde said that the Referred-from Heading could not be governed by the same rule as the one for a Main Entry.

Prof Neelameghan remarked that one should not make such an exception. For, even in the case of the Referred-from Headings of a Cross-Reference-Index Entry, this rule would have to be applied. For example, the alternate name of an institution not chosen as the Heading in the Main Entry, was to be rendered according to the Rule. However, he agreed with the mover of the amendment that there might be cases where the proposition did not hold good, and therefore, the proposition might be suitably reworded to make room for some such exception.

The House agreed.

42 Amendment 2

T Ranganathan moved Amendment 2 on behalf of Group C. It read as follows:

"Add after Category 2, the following as Category 3 and renumber the rest:

The word or word-group indicating the nature of research or investigation -- such as, Advanced studies, Fundamental research, and Applied research -- forming the purview of the Whole Institution".

M Parameswaran seconded.

The mover of the proposition, G Bhattacharyya, accepted the amendment, as it was an act of omission, with one correction -- that it should be Category 2 instead of 3.

CHAPTER CJ.

PROPOSITION BH1 : WHOLE CONFERENCE.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Conference in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a subject forming the purview of the Conference;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons forming the purview of the Conference;

3 The name of the Conference as a whole, in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Whole Conference (Sec 6 and 61 of Chap BA).

22 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of Whole Conference as given in Sec 6 and 61 of Chap BA is helpful.

32 The name of the place of conference has Recall Value next only to the name of subject, if the name of place occurs in the name of the Whole

Conference. This should be suitably incorporated in the proposition.

33 The relative Recall Value of the terms occurring in the name of Diplomatic Conference should be examined.

34 In the case of Diplomatic Conference not having any term indicating a geographical area, it would be helpful to have as an Alternative Name Entry, with the Place Name as the Entry Element.

35 In the case of Periodical Conference on one and the same subject, the name of the subject occurring in its uniformised name should be used, as the Entry Element.

36 If the subject of a Periodical Conference varies from conference to conference, and, if the name of subject occurs in the name of the conference, the term indicating the name of the Sponsor appears to have higher recall value.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of the Proposition BH1

Prof A Neelameghan moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that the name of a Whole Conference is rendered on the analogy of the name of Whole Institution. The arguments given by G Bhattacharyya in the case of institutions hold good here also. In addition, these days the number of conferences is increasing at a rapid rate and the permutation of the various apparatus words indicating the conference authorship are so many that a reader hardly remembers the name of the conference in full; however, he usually remembers the term indicating the subject of the conference. Hence the proposition.

G Bhattacharyya seconded.

41 Amendment 1

R S Gandhi moved the Amendment 1 on behalf of Group B.

It read as follows:

"Add the words 'other than the Cross-Reference-Index Entry' between the words 'Entry' and 'is' in the proposition."

B P Mookherjee seconded.

The Chairman said that the amendment was similar to the Amendment 1 to Proposition BG1 and that the Secretariat would take care of it.

42 Amendment 2

P A Mohan Raj moved the Amendment 2 on behalf of Group D.

It read as follows:

"Add after category 1, the following as category 2 and renumber the rest:

'The word or word-group indicating the place of a conference.' "

Supporting the amendment, he said that the Place Name had the highest Recall Value in the case of Diplomatic Conference. For example, Paris Conference, Geneva Conference, and Bandung Conference. Hence the amendment.

M N Seetharaman seconded.

Opposing the amendment, G Bhattacharyya said that category 3 in the Proposition BH1 took care of what Group D intended by the suggested amendment. For example, Vienna Conference can be rendered as VIENNA CONFERENCE according to the proposition.

Mrs A Chaya Devi said that the Place Name 'Vienna' coming as Entry Element in the above case was only accidental. If, on the other hand, it had occurred in the middle or at the end of the title, it would not serve as Entry Element. For example, 'Congress of Vienna' has to be entered as 'CONGRESS OF VIENNA' according to the proposition, whereas according to the amendment, it should be 'VIENNA (Congress of —).

The consensus of the House favoured the amendment.

The amended proposition reads as follows:

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Whole Conference in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a Subject forming the purview of the Conference;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons forming the purview of the Conference;

3 The word or word-group indicating the Place of a Conference; and

4 The name of the Conference as a whole, in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 to 3.

CHAPTER CK.

PROPOSITION BJ1 : ORGAN-OF-GOVERNMENT.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

In rendering the name of an Organ-of-Government, the First Heading is to be the name of the Whole Government, rendered in accordance with the Rules of Sec 21 of Chap BD.

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Government in the Second or Third or etc Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following, which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the sphere of work, or function, or portfolio, or class of persons forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the corporate nature of the Organ cum its dominant traditional sphere of work; and

3 Name of Organ-of-Government as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Organ-of-Government (Sec 22 of Chap BA).

22 Kinds of Organ-of-Government (Sec 11 of Chap BJ).

23 Conflict of authorship -- Whole Government *vs* Its Organ (Sec 72 to 75 of Chap BB).

24 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of the Organ-of-Government as given in Sec 22 of Chap BA is helpful.

32 The kinds of organs mentioned in Sec 11 of Chap BJ may be taken as helpful and fairly representative.

33 In the case of a conflict of authorship of Organ vs Whole Government, the De jure and De facto responsibility gives a rational basis in determining authorship.

34 The prescriptions given in the proposition are in conformity with the Canon of Recall Value.

35 Due weightage should be given to the "Intelligibility" and "Semantic significance" of terms, while choosing Entry Element satisfying the Canon of Recall Value.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

G Bhattacharyya moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that the spirit of the proposition supported the existing practice in all codes of cataloguing. The basis for this was found in the Canon of Recall Value.

Prof A Neelameghan seconded.

41 Amendment

B P Mookerjee moved the following amendment on behalf of Group B.

"In para 2, line 2, insert the words 'except constitutional organs' between the words 'Organ-of-Government' and 'in' in the proposition".

Supporting the amendment, he said that while rendering the names of Constitutional Organ, such as Prime Minister, Supreme Court, Vice-President, etc, there were problems in choosing the terms having the highest Recall Value. It may result in loss of meaning and intelligibility.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya seconded.

Prof Neelameghan said that this exception was not only for the name of Constitutional Organs, but also in other cases. The mover's contention was perhaps, that the Canon of Recall Value should be applied giving due weight to the two other factors: "No loss of meaning" and "Intelligibility". The recall value of any term had the weightage only after satisfying this.

On this explanation, the mover of the amendment withdrew it.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CL.

PROPOSITION BK1 : ORGAN-OF-NEAR-SOVEREIGN BODY.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The First Heading in rendering the name of an Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body is to be the name of the Whole Near-Sovereign Body rendered in accordance with the Rules of Sec 2 of Chap BE.

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body in the Second or Third or etc Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the sphere of work, or function, or portfolio, or class of persons, forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Organ *cum* its dominant traditional sphere of work;

3 Name of Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body (Sec 32 of Chap BA).

22 Kinds of Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body (Sec 11 of Chap BK).

23 Conformity of the above rule to the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of the Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body given in Sec 32 of Chap BA is helpful.

32 The various kinds of Organ given in Sec 11 of Chap BK may be taken as representative.

33 The prescription given in the Proposition BK1 to render the name of Organ-of-Near-Sovereign Body satisfies the Canon of Recall Value.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of the Proposition BK1

G Bhattacharyya moved the proposition. M A Gopinath seconded.

There was no amendment to the proposition. It was unanimously carried.

CHAPTER CM.

PROPOSITION BL1 : ORGAN-OF-QUASI-GOVERNMENT.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The First Heading in rendering the name of an Organ-of-Quasi-Government is to be the name of the Whole Quasi-Government rendered in accordance with the Rules of Sec 2 of Chap BF.

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Quasi-Government in the Second or Third or etc Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the sphere of work or function, or portfolio, or class of persons, forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Organ *cum* its dominant traditional sphere of work; and

3 Name of Organ-of-Quasi-Government as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Organ-of-Quasi-Government (Sec 42 of Chap BA).

22 Kinds of Organ-of-Quasi-Government (Sec 11 of Chap BL).

23 Conformity of the above rule to the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of the Organ-of-Quasi-Government as given in Sec 42 of Chap BA is helpful.

32 The kinds of organs of quasi-government mentioned in Sec 11 of Chap BL may be taken as representative.

33 The prescription given in Proposition BL1 to render the name of an Organ of the quasi-government satisfies the Canon of Recall Value.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of the Proposition BL1

M A Gopinath moved the proposition. G Bhattacharyya seconded.

There was no amendment to the propositon. It was unanimously carried.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CN.

PROPOSITION BM1 : ORGAN-OF-INSTITUTION.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The First Heading in rendering the name of an Organ-of-Institution is to be the name of the Whole Institution rendered in accordance with the Rules of Sec 2 of Chap BG.

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Institution in the Second or Third or etc Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the sphere of work, or function, or portfolio, or class of persons, forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Organ cum its dominant traditional sphere of work; and

3 Name of Organ-of-Institution as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Organ-of-Institution (Sec 52 of Chap BA).

22 Kinds of Organ-of-Institution (Sec 11 of Chap BM).

23 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BM).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of the Organ-of-Institution given in Sec 52 of Chap BA is helpful.

32 The kinds of organs mentioned in Sec 11 of Chap BM may be taken as representative.

33 The prescription given in Proposition BM1 to render the name of the organ of an institution satisfies the Canon of Recall Value.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of the Proposition BM1

Prof A Neelameghan moved the proposition. G Bhattacharyya seconded.

There was no amendment. The proposition was unanimously carried.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CP.

PROPOSITION BN1 : ORGAN-OF-CONFERENCE.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The First Heading in rendering the name of an Organ-of-Conference is to be the name of the Whole Conference rendered in accordance with the Rules of Sec 2 of Chap BH.

The Name(s) of the Place(s) of a Conference and its Year are to be added successively as Individualising Elements to the name of the Conference forming the First Heading.

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of an Organ-of-Conference in the Heading of any Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating the sphere of work, or function, or portfolio, or class of persons, forming the purview of the Organ;

2 The word or word-group indicating the Corporate Nature of the Organ cum its dominant traditional sphere of work; and

3 Name of Organ-of-Conference as a whole, in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 and 2 above.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of Organ-of-Conference (Sec 62 of Chap BA).

22 Kinds of Organ-of-Conference (Sec 11 of Chap BN).

23 Conformity of the above rules with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of the Organ-of-Conference given in Sec 62 of Chap BA is helpful.

32 The kinds of organs of conference mentioned in Sec 11 of Chap BN may be taken as representative.

33 The prescription given in the proposition to render the name of the Organ of a Whole Conference satisfies the Canon of Recall Value.

34 The individualising elements for Whole Conference, particularly Periodical Conference, should be examined.

35 The rendering of the names of organs of different removes of a conference may be examined.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BN1

M A Gopinath moved the proposition. Prof A Neelameghan seconded.

41 Amendment 1

V B Belsare moved Amendment 1 on behalf of Group A. It read as follows:

"Add as category 2:

'The word or word-group indicating the geographical area forming the purview of the conference'. Renumber the other categories."

Supporting the amendment, he said that some conferences containing the name of a geographical area in their names were more often recalled by Place Name than by any other word or word-group. This was particularly so in the case of the name of Organ of Conference. For example, Sectional meetings of one and the same conference on one and the same subject held at different places simultaneously. In such cases, the geographical name has greater recall value than others.

C D Sharma seconded.

Opposing the amendment, Prof A Neelameghan said that Place Names described by the mover of the amendment can only become Individualising Element to the Conference Heading. The situation described by the mover is not equal to Organ-of-Whole Conference.

The general consensus of the House was against the amendment.

42 Amendment 2

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya moved Amendment 2, on behalf of Group B. It read as follows:

"Delete para 2 from the Proposition".

Supporting the amendment, she said that the para reading,

"The name(s) of the place(s) of a Conference and its Year are to be added successively as Individualising Elements to the name of the Conference forming the First Heading"

is redundant and it may be added as a Note in the Proposition BH1, as it concerns the individualisation of Whole Conference. It looks somewhat odd to have it in Proposition BN1.

BP Mookherjee seconded.

Opposing the amendment, G Bhattacharyya said that this was a special rule applicable to the First Heading, only when an Organ Conference occurred. When it is not an Organ Conference, there is no need for individualising the Whole Conference unless other circumstances need it. But it is a must when the name of Organ Conference occurs in the heading. Therefore, before proceeding to render the name of the Organ-of-Whole Conference as the second heading, the special rule prescribes the individualisation of the first heading.

On this clarification, the amendment was withdrawn by the mover.

43 Amendment 3

T Ranganathan moved Amendment 3 on behalf of Group C. It read as follows:

> "Para 2 of the statement is to be as follows:
> 'The Number of Conference, if any, the place and its year are to be added successively as Individualising Elements to the name of the Conference forming the First Heading'."

Supporting the amendment, he said that the number of the conference had more potency for individualisation than the place and the year. For, more than one conference of a periodical conference may be held at one and the same place and in one and the same year. Hence the amendment.

M Parameswaran seconded.

Opposing the amendment, G Bhattacharyya said that the amendment probably arose because the Group had in mind the Periodical Conference as a whole and not of its organ. This Proposition confines itself to the Organ-of-Whole Conference. If the number is added, the generality of the Heading will be lost. It will become a specific entry. But in the case of an organ, it is necessary that the first heading is individualised to the full extent. For this purpose, in the majority of the cases, place name and year will be sufficient.

Supporting the amendment, Mrs A Chaya Devi said that in the case of a Periodical Conference, the Year had more potency to individualise than the Place Name. For example, the conference may be held in one and the same place after a few years. Then the year certainly individualises, to a better extent, the whole name of the conference.

Prof A Neelameghan said that it can also be argued that a Periodical Conference may be held in one and the same year at different places. In such cases, the Place Name had more potency for individualisation.

S P Narang and B R Gupta contended that in the case of a Periodical Conference, the number of the conference had more individualising potency than Year or Place Name. C D Sharma concurred.

The Chairman said that since there were several suggestions for individualising the Whole Name of the Conference, it might be tested in actual practice and thereafter, a specific rule framed.

The House agreed with the suggestion.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CQ.

PROPOSITION BP1 : TITLE OF A DOCUMENT.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The Entry Element in the multi-worded Title of a document used in the Heading of a Main Entry is to consist of the earliest of the following, which the Title admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a Subject forming the purview of the document;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons (See Sec 75 of Chap EC) forming the purview of the document;

3 The word or word-group indicating the Form of Exposition;

4 Fanciful word or word-group;if any; and

5 Title as a whole in the case of a Title not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 to 4 above.

Note.- Terms, such as 'Encyclopaedia' and 'Biography' occurring as such in a Title is indicative of the subjects 'Generalia Encyclopaedia' and 'Generalia Biography' respectively. Hence, such terms have a high Recall Value.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Use of Title as Heading (Sec 11 of Chap BP; Sec 61 of Chap MD of CCC, Ed 5 (1964)).

22 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BE).

23 Alternative, sub-title, etc in relation to the proposition.

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the Groups on the following points:

31 The Title of a document is chosen to be the Heading only when it is an anonymous document -- that is, when the name of the author is not mentioned either in the title page, or in the overflow pages, or any where else in the document.

32 The prescription given in the proposition for rendering the title as heading satisfies the Canon of Recall Value. But there are cases when this prescription may not satisfy the Canon of Recall Value. For example, in the case of a two-worded title, such as, Encyclopaedia Britannica and Pear's Encyclopaedia, the entry will have to be under "Britannica" and "Pear's", as these documents are familiarly recalled in this short form.

33 In rendering an Alternative Title and a subtitle, the Canon of Recall Value has to be applied giving due weightage to the context in which they occur.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BP1

G Bhattacharyya moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that in the case of an anonymous document, the title of the document was to be used as the Heading of a Main Entry. In a multiworded title, according to the Canon of Recall Value, the word-group indicating the subject forming the purview of the document had the highest recall value. In the decreasing sequence of the recall value comes the word/word-group indicating

1 The Class of Persons forming the purview of the document; and

2 The form of exposition.

There may be cases of fanciful words or word-groups. In such a case, the Whole Title will have to be rendered as such.

Prof A Neelameghan seconded.

41 Amendment 1

B P Mookherjee moved Amendment 1 on behalf of Group B. It read as follows:

"Delete category 3 and replace it as follows:

'3 Word or word-group indicating the name of publisher, sponsor, or slant, if any' ".

Supporting the amendment, he said that category 3 in the original proposition gave preference to the form of exposition, such as Encyclopaedia, Yearbook, etc as having a higher recall value than the Sponsor/Publisher or any other name that may come in the title. For example, in the Title 'Encyclopaedia Britannica', the term 'Britannica' is more often recalled than 'Encyclopaedia'. Further, the Class Index Entries for the subject will provide for the Entry under Encyclopaedia. Both the Author Entry and the Class Index Entry should not, as far as possible, answer one and the same approach.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya seconded.

M Parameswaran supported the amendment. He said that a proper name occurring in the title had a higher recall value than any other word in it.

T Ranganathan said that the mover of the amendment gave only examples of Titles having two words and it was very difficult to say which word had more recall value. He further contended that the context made the reader not to mention the word indicating the form of exposition, although he would recall it first.

R S Gandhi said that even if the reader recalled by the term 'Encyclopaedia' and wanted all the entries relating to Encyclopaedia to be together, it might be satisfied by the Alphabetical Subject Index and the Classified Part of the Catalogue.

Mrs Chaya Devi concurred with this view.

Miss K N Amba said that the Class Index Entries helped a reader who recalled a document with the word or word-group, indicating the form of exposition, such as 'Encyclopaedia', 'Periodical', 'Yearbook', 'Formulary', 'Digest', 'Patent', 'Standard'. She contended that both the Alphabetical Subject Index and the Alphabetical Author Index of a classified catalogue should not cater to one and the same approach.

Prof A Neelameghan said that the supporters of the amendment were probably getting confused. The proposition did not in any way hamper or came into conflict with the functions of the Alphabetical Subject Index and the Alphabetical Author Index or the Classified Part of a catalogue. It merely pointed out the term that attracted the attention of the reader in the multiworded name in a Heading. Probably, the supporters of the amendment thought that both the Alphabetical Author entries and the Alphabetical Subject entries were kept in one and the same sequence. This cannot be so. Subject approach was one thing. Author approach was another.

G Bhattacharyya said that the spirit of the amendment might be that if a fanciful term was there, and the word-group indicating a form of exposition was also there, in a multiworded title, then the fanciful term, such as 'Britannica', 'Pears', etc may have more recall value. For this purpose, Categories 3 and 4 could be interchanged.

The mover of the amendment, Mr B P Mookherjee, said that he would not agree with this suggestion.

The Chairman suggested that further experiments may be done before finalising the proposition and he requested the delegates to carry out experiments in this connection.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CR.

PROPOSITION BQ1 : PUBLISHER'S SERIES.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The Entry Element in the multiworded name of a Publisher's Series with a unique name of its own, in an Entry, is to consist of the earliest of the following, which the name admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a Subject forming the purview of the Series;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons (See Sec 1 of Chap BQ) forming the purview of the Series;

3 The word or word-group indicating a category of documents -- such as, 'Book', 'Government Publication', 'Report', and 'Catalogue';

4 The fanciful word or word-group, if any; and

5 The name of the Series as a whole in the case of a name not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 to 4 above.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Applicability of the Canon of Recall Value, to the rendering of the Name of a Publisher's Series (Sec 1, 11, and 12 of Chap BQ).

22 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 Rendering of the name of a series according

to the Canon of Recall Value is helpful to a majority among users of the library catalogue.

32 The prescription given in the Proposition to render the name of the series, satisfies the Canon of Recall Value.

33 However, there may be some series that may not be covered adequately by the prescription in the proposition. For example, in a name such as "Haridas Sanskrit Series", where 'Sanskrit' does not occur as the name of subject, but denotes only the language of the documents in the series, the prescription does not adequately give direction. However, applying the Laws of Interpretation, the term 'Sanskrit' may be taken as if it denotes the subject.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BQ1

G Bhattacharyya moved the proposition. M A Gopinath seconded.

41 Amendment 1

B P Mookherjee moved Amendment 1 on behalf of Group B. It read as follows:

"Interchange Categories 3 and 4 in the proposition".

Supporting the amendment, he said that the Recall Value in a multiworded name of a publisher's series lay more in a fanciful word or word-group rather than on the nature of the publication -- that is, book, or government publication, or catalogue. For example, the proper name entry such as Praeger Series of government publications, the

'Praeger' is certainly having more Recall Value than the 'government publication'.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya seconded.

Opposing the amendment, G Bhattacharyya said that the category of publication had more Recall Value. For, a reader may not easily associate the publisher's name or any other fanciful word, in recalling the Series. The category of publication here was having almost the status of a subject and therefore, had got more Recall Value than the fanciful word or word-group.

R S Gandhi, C D Sharma, and Miss K N Amba supported the amendment.

The Chairman said that the question of proper names in the series did not arise as there was a general rule in CCC that the proper name entry should be rendered as such. However, the amendment had raised an interesting doubt in relation to the determination of Recall Value. "I think we do not have much experience in this respect. I hope further experimentation may help us in coming to a conclusion."

The House agreed with the Chairman's view.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CS.

PROPOSITION BQ2: SERIES WITH A NON-UNIQUE NAME.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The name of a Series, which is non-unique -- such as, Publications, Publications Series, Texts, and Monographs --, and not admitting the application of Rule 211 of Chap BQ (See Proposition BQ1), is to be rendered as follows:

1 First Heading.- The First Heading is to consist of the name of the Publisher/Sponsor rendered in accordance with the appropriate Rules for rendering the name of the Corporate Body concerned; and

2 Second Heading.- The Second Heading is to consist of the name of the Series Proper, the words in it being written in the sequence in which they occur in the name of the Series.

Note.- Auxiliary word(s) -- such as, 'of' and 'of the' -- connecting the name of the Series Proper and the name of the Publisher/Sponsor, if any, in the name of the Series, is to be omitted.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of 'Series Proper' (Sec 211 of Chap BQ).

22 Comparison with the Proposition BQ1.

23 The concept of "major series" and "minor series" in relation to the Proposition (See JG6 of CCC, Ed 5 (1964)).

24 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value.

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The term 'Name of the Series Proper' should denote the name of the series excluding the auxiliary terms, if any.

32 The prescription given in Proposition BQ2 is consistent with that in BQ1. For, in the name of a series, which is non-unique, the name of the series proper is not likely to have a term indicating the name of a subject, or class of persons, or geographical area. But the terms indicating the name of the Publisher/Sponsor usually will have terms indicating the name of a subject or class of persons or of place.

33 Therefore, while rendering the name of a series, which is non-unique, we have to apply the Canon of Recall Value to the full name of the series and not to the name of the series proper only.

34 The concept of 'major series' and 'minor series' is to be clearly defined. A set of criteria should be developed for this purpose.

35 The prescription given in Proposition BQ2 satisfies the Canon of Recall Value.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BQ2

G Bhattacharyya moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that the proposition only confirmed the existing practice of rendering non-unique names of series, except that for rendering the name of institution, occurring as the first heading.

M A Gopinath seconded.

There was no amendment to the proposition. But the Chairman allowed discussion on it.

S N Vetal, P A Mohan Raj, and Mrs A Chaya Devi said that they had some difficulty in relation to the rendering of the major series and minor series. For example, 'Haridas Sanskrit Granthamala. 19, Kavya Section. 3'. Was it to be rendered as "Kavya Section (Haridas Sanskrit Granthamala). 3" or, as "Sanskrit (Haridas —Granthamala) Kavya Section 3?"

G Bhattacharyya clarified that the first method of rendering was the correct one according to the present rules of CCC.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CT.

PROPOSITION BR1 : TITLE OF A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The Entry Element in the multiworded Title of a Periodical Publication, not containing the name of its Sponsor in any Entry, is to consist of the earliest of the following which the Title admits of:

1 The word or word-group indicating a Subject forming the purview of the Periodical Publication;

2 The word or word-group indicating a Class of Persons (Sec 1 of Chap BR) forming the purview of the Periodical Publication;

3 The word or word-group indicating a category of documents -- such as, 'book', 'government publication', 'periodical', and 'catalogue';

4 The fanciful word or word-group, if any; and

5 The Title of the Periodical Publication as a Whole in the case of a Title not admitting a word or word-group of the kind mentioned in categories 1 to 4 above.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Applicability of the Canon of Recall Value to the rendering of the Title of Periodical Publication (Sec 1, 11, 12, and 4 of Chap BR).

22 Conformity of the above rule with the Canon of Recall Value (Sec 7 and 81 of Chap BC).

23 Impact of the proposition on the rules for abbreviation of titles of periodicals.

3 GROUP DISCUSSIONS

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 In view of the titles of the periodical publications being familiarly known by their abbreviated forms and their being referred to in bibliographies in the same way, it may be possible to recall the title in full and in correct sequence.

32 However, the prescription given in the Proposition BR1 for rendering the titles of periodicals publications is helpful as the term indicating the name of a subject is certainly uppermost in the reader's mind when he refers to it.

33 It may also be possible that the Canon of Recall Value may give some definite guidance in relation to the abbreviations of the titles of periodical publications.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BR1

Prof A Neelameghan moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that the existing practice of rendering the name of a periodical publication does not satisfy the Canon of Recall Value, in all cases. Since it is agreed that the word or word-group indicating the name of a subject in a multiworded title has got the highest Recall Value, the same thing holds good in the case of a periodical publication also. However, there may be some difficulty in implementing this, because of the frequently used abbreviated title for periodicals. But even here, it will be helpful if the direction of the Canon of Recall Value is followed.

G Bhattacharyya seconded.

41 Amendment

R S Gandhi moved the following amendment on behalf of Group B:

"Category 3 should be replaced by the following terms: '— such as, 'Periodical', 'Bulletin', 'Journal', 'Report', and their equivalents' in place of '— such as, 'book', 'government publication', 'periodical', and 'catalogue'."

Supporting the amendment, Gandhi said that the nature of publication such as 'book', 'government publication', 'periodical', 'catalogue' etc did not have as much Recall Value as that of 'bulletin', 'report' etc. Hence the amendment.

B P Mookherjee seconded.

The Chairman said that as in the Proposition BR2, the supporter of the amendment had misunderstood the term 'Class of document', such as 'book', 'government publication', 'report', etc. Here the periodical was actually dealing with the 'government publication' or 'report' as the case may be; and the term did not indicate the nature of the periodical, but the nature of the documents on which the periodical was published. Hence, it had almost the status of the word-group indicating a subject. Thus they had a higher Recall Value than the term 'describing the nature of periodical occurring in the title, such as 'Bulletin', 'Journal' etc.

On this clarification, the mover of the amendment withdrew it.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CU.

PROPOSITION BR2 : TITLE OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATION CONTAINING NAME OF ITS SPONSOR.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The Title of a Periodical Publication containing the name of its Sponsor and not admitting the application of Rule 211 of Chap BR (See Proposition BR1), is to be rendered as follows:

1 First Heading.- The First Heading is to consist of the name of the Sponsor rendered in accordance with the appropriate Rules for rendering the name of the Corporate Body concerned; and

2 Second Heading.- The Second Heading is to consist of the Title Proper, the words in it being written in the sequence in which they occur in the Title of the Periodical Publication.

Note.- Auxiliary word(s) -- such as 'of' and 'of the' -- connecting the Title Proper and the name of the Sponsor, if any, in the Title is to be omitted.

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Definition of 'Title Proper' (Sec FB94 of CCC, Ed 5 (1964)).

22 Comparison with Proposition BR1.

23 Conformity of the Rule with the Canon of Recall Value.

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The definition of Title Proper of a periodical publication as given in Sec FB94 of Ranganathan's Classified catalogue code, Ed 4 (1964) -- containing the name of the Sponsor if it occurs in the beginning and excluding it, if it occurs at the end -- is helpful.

32 The prescription given in the Proposition BR2 is consistent with that in the Proposition BR1.

33 This proposition ensures the rendering of the Title Proper of the periodical in a consistent way -- that is, the name of the Sponsor occurs always as the first heading and the rest of the title proper occurs as the second heading. This is in conformity with the Canon of Recall Value.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BR2

M A Gopinath moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that it recommended the name of the Sponsor in the Title of a Periodical to be the First Heading, which had to be rendered according to the new rules of rendering the corporate names; and the second heading was to consist of the title proper of the periodical. This had brought in some kind of consistency in rendering the name of a periodical containing the name of the Sponsor. For, whether the term indicating the name of the sponsor occurred in the beginning or in the middle, or at the end, it would be rendered in a consistent way in the First Heading. On the other hand, the current practice was to render the title of a periodical containing the name of the sponsor as such; and this had led to some non-uniformity.

Prof A Neelameghan seconded.

There was no amendment to the proposition. But P A Mohan Raj wanted a clarification regarding the non-unique name of a periodical publication. G Bhattacharyya replied that an appropriate note would be added on how to make a non-unique title of a periodical a unique one.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CV.

PROPOSITION BS1 : TWO OR MORE CLAIMANTS FOR ENTRY ELEMENT

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

In a multiworded name, if there are two or more claimants for the Entry Element, the one occurring first in the name is to be the Entry Element in the Heading of the Main Entry (Chap BS, Sec 1).

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Alternative choice of the Entry Element (Sec 12 of Chap BS).

22 Advantages and disadvantages of the different choices (Sec 122 of Chap BS).

23 Cross-Reference Index Entries to be made to meet the alternative approaches of the reader (Sec 121 and 122 of Chap BS).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 There are only two alternatives in the choice of entry elements, when there are two or more claimants for the entry element in a multiworded name. These are: (1) Choosing the claimant occurring first in the name; and (2) Putting all the claimants for the entry element, as the entry element in a sequence in which they occur, and permuting them one by one to the first position, in different entries.

32 It is helpful to render the multiworded name having two claimants for the entry element with both the claimants in the entry element. For example:

National Biophysics and Biochemical Laboratory

can be rendered as

BIOPHYSICS AND BIOCHEMISTRY (National — Laboratory).

In the case of more than two claimants for the entry element in a multiworded name, only the first one should be chosen as the entry element and the others are to be taken as secondary elements. However, there should be cross-reference index entries for each of the other claimants.

33 Experiments should be done to assess the helpfulness of the above suggestions.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BS1

Prof A Neelameghan moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that when more than one claimant for the Entry Element occurred in the name of a Corporate Body or of a Personal Name, for example, it was difficult to choose between them. The Canon of Recall Value sits like a cat on the wall. Here, probably, the first claimant may be given preference.

M A Gopinath seconded.

41 Amendment

B P Mookherjee moved the following amendment on behalf of Group B.

CV41 Two or More Claimants for Entry Element

"In the Heading of a multiworded name

1 If there are two claimants for the Entry Element, the Entry Element should consist of the names of both the claimants in the sequence in which they occur in the name; and

2 If there are more than two claimants for the Entry Element, the name of the claimant occurring first and three dots (...) should be taken as the Entry Element."

Supporting the amendment, he said that it gave the benefit of doubt equally to the two claimants for an Entry Element, if there were only two claimants in a multiworded name. But when there were more than three, it suggested that only the first occurring claimant might be given the Recall Value. If there were other claimants, it could be indicated, for example, with three dots (...) or with any other device.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya seconded.

Opposing the amendment, Mrs A Chaya Devi pointed out that it gave rise to middle-man's practice. We gave one treatment when it is two claimants, and another when it is more than two. Instead of that, the practice suggested by the proposition -- that is, choosing the claimant occurring first as the Entry Element -- seems to be more reasonable.

R S Gandhi said that the case of two claimants and of more than two claimants are on the different footing. It is well-known that when there are only two claimants, it is very difficult to say which has the highest Recall Value -- for example, whether it is 'Biochemistry' or 'Biophysics', that will have the highest Recall Value in the name 'National Biophysical and Biochemical Laboratory'. According to the proposition, it is 'Biophysics'. But a reader who recalls it by 'Biochemistry' will not be able to get at it. This is because it is difficult to say which in a pair of claimants has a higher Recall Value. This practice is in vogue in the name of Joint Author Heading.

P Jayarajan, A B Mari Gowda, and C D Sharma were against using three dots to indicate the omission of the second and later claimants in the Entry Element, because it was not intelligible to the reader.

Opposing, G Bhattacharyya said that the amended proposition was irrational and inelegant. This could be seen in the following example:

International Union of History of Science and
History of Philosophy.

According to the amended version, it would be rendered as:

SCIENCE (History of —), PHILOSOPHY (History of —)
(International Union —).

According to the original proposition, it would be

SCIENCE (History of —)(International Union
of -- and History of Philosophy).

M A Gopinath said that Bhattacharyya might be right in showing that there was some loss of elegance and also intelligibility in the rendering of the multiworded name in question. However, he added that the latter method -- that is, according to the proposition -- there was loss of Recall Value and this should be retained. He said that further experimentation was necessary. Regarding the use of three dots (...), he said that Group B wanted only to show that the Entry Element was not fully given. If this indication could be achieved by any other more intelligible method, the mover of the amendment would accept it.

Concluding the discussion, the Chairman said that further examination of the proposition in detail was necessary.

CHAPTER CW.

PROPOSITION BS2 : MULTIWORDED ENTRY ELEMENT OF KIND 1.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

In a multiworded name, if the claimant for the Entry Element is a multiworded term not admitting of being broken into component words without loss of meaning, intelligibility, and Recall Value, then the multiworded term itself is to be the Entry Element (Chap BS, Sec 2).

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Objective method of ascertaining the loss of meaning, intelligibility, and Recall Value (Sec 2 and 22 of Chap BS).

22 Multiworded claimant for the Entry Element admitting of

1 Being broken into component words; and

2 Isolation of a word or word-group among them without loss of meaning, intelligibility, and Recall Value of the word or word-group, for use as the Entry Element.

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 The objective criteria for ascertaining the loss of meaning, intelligibility, and recall value are to be evolved by a trial and error method in actual practice. At present, it largely depends

upon the judgment of the cataloguer in each individual context.

32 In the case of a multiworded claimant for the entry element, admitting of being broken into component words, such as Nuclear Physics, Chemical Engineering, it is possible to render the entry element without loss of meaning and intelligibility in the following way:

PHYSICS, NUCLEAR
ENGINEERING, CHEMICAL

But, however, there may be some loss of Recall Value. For, in the case of pairs of words, the reader usually recalls both the words together. But this may not be so in the case of an entry element with more than two words.

33 The multiworded claimants for the entry element, not admitting of isolation of a word or word-group within it, without loss of meaning, etc, is to be rendered in full. For example,

INSTITUTE OF FLUID MECHANICS

should be rendered as

FLUID MECHANICS (Institute of –)

and not as

MECHANICS, FLUID (Institute of --).

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BS2

Prof A Neelameghan moved the proposition. M A Gopinath seconded it.

There was no amendment; but the Chairman invited discussion on the proposition.

Multiworded Entry Element of Kind 1 CW40

There was some discussion regarding the objective method of determining the loss of intelligibility and breaking the term having the highest recall-value in a multiworded name. The Chairman said that this should be evolved from actual working experience in a library and no guiding principle could be formulated at present.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CX.

PROPOSITION BS3: MULTIWORDED ENTRY ELEMENT OF KIND 2.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

If a multiworded name admits of a multiworded claimant for the Entry Element which, in turn, admits of

1 Being broken into component words; and

2 Isolation of a word or word-group with the highest recall value among them for use as the Entry Element by itself without any loss of intelligibility of the word or word-group thus isolated, then the rendering of the multiworded name should preferably consist of

1 The word or word-group with the highest recall value as the Entry Element;

2 A comma, provided the Entry Element does not occur as the first word or word-group in the multiworded name of the claimant;

3 The rest of the words in the multiworded name of the claimant written in the sequence in which they occur in the name; and

4 The words left over as the Secondary Element written in the sequence in which they occur in the name (Sec 31 of Chap BS).

Example:

Original : International Union of History
and Philosophy of Science

Rendered : SCIENCE, History and Philosophy
of (International Union of —).

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Basis for the recommended style of rendering.

22 Advantages and disadvantages of the alternate methods of rendering (Sec 3 of Chap BS).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 A multiworded claimant for Entry Element may be treated in exactly the same way as a multiworded name in certain cases, as specified in the proposition. That is, the Canon of Recall Value may be applied even in the case of a multiworded Entry Element, because there is a distribution of Recall Value in the different terms in the multiworded Entry Element. However, the choice among these for the Entry Word or Entry Term is to be based on the intelligibility as well as the Recall Value.

32 The advantage of such a rendering is that all the multiworded names having a specific entry word with the highest Recall Value among the terms occurring in the name, are collected together. This helps the reader in locating the name he is interested in, more easily.

33 The disadvantage is that the reader may not be able to reformulate or reconstruct the name of the author easily, because there is an inversion within inversion. Therefore, a reader who approaches the document with a multiworded entry element may not be able to get at it.

34 The pack of entries formed under the entry word which has the highest recall value may some-

times become too unwieldy for comfortable reading.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BS3

M A Gopinath moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that it suggested a new way of rendering multiworded Entry Element. For example, in the multiworded name Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the word-group 'Mathematical Statistics' is obviously the Entry Element, as it has a higher Recall Value. But among the words, 'Mathematical' and 'Statistics' in this word-group, the latter has got a higher Recall Value. Therefore, the rendering is made in the following way:

STATISTICS, Mathematical (Institute of —).

Prof A Neelameghan seconded.

41 Amendment

V B Belsare moved the following amendment, on behalf of Group A. It read as follows:

"Delete categories 1 and 2 from the proposition and renumber the rest."

Supporting the amendment, he said that the separation of the entry word in the multiworded Entry Element as suggested by the proposition was not intelligible to the reader. It might cause confusion. Hence the amendment.

Miss K Navlani seconded.

Opposing the amendment, Mrs A Chaya Devi said that her experiment with the readers at Sapru House showed that the reader did not feel any difficulty in reconstructing the names rendered as suggested in the Proposition BS3. In fact, they preferred it.

P Jayarajan pointed out that the 'dash' (—) represented usually the omission of words in the name of an entity. But in the proposition, the dash represented not only the words -- that is, the Entry Words -- but other elements.

B P Mookherjee, B R Gupta, M Parameswaran, and C D Sharma felt that inversion within inversion might irritate the reader. Therefore the suggestion made in the proposition might not be helpful.

G Bhattacharyya said that inversion of a name was common not only in sophisticated indexes and catalogues, but the practice was also adopted even in non-sophisticated indexes. The whole point in choosing the entry word in the Entry Element was to get together the entries for the documents which had that entry word in common. Further, as this was based on Recall Value, a reader who vaguely remembered the rest of the words would be led to the appropriate entry with the aid of this entry word occurring uppermost in the mind.

Prof A Neelameghan said that the associative memory of the reader would certainly help him to reconstruct the name in the proper sequence when all terms of a name were presented to him. He usually remembered the sequence of terms. Therefore, he might not have any great difficulty in formulating the name properly.

Mrs Maya Bhattacharyya said that if a document was not in the library and if the reader made a mistake, in reconstructing the name in the proper sequence, there would be great difficulty.

G Bhattacharyya said that the entry pattern would help the reader to pick up the cue provided in the rendered name. He added that generally such a situation did not occur frequently.

The House accepted the proposition on a suggestion from the Chair that further investigations may be done on the issues raised in the discussion.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CY.

PROPOSITION BT1 : OSMOSIS.

1 STATEMENT OF PROPOSITION

The use of the Principle of Osmosis secures maximum economy in implementing in the library catalogue the changes in the Rules of the Cataloguing Code (Chap AB, Sec 8 and Chap BT).

2 ISSUES DISCUSSED

21 Need for a guiding principle to implement changes in a library catalogue (Sec 1 to 4 of Chap BT).

22 Helpfulness of using the Principle of Osmosis (Sec 8 of Chap AB, and Sec 5 and 6 of Chap BT).

3 GROUP DISCUSSION

There was general agreement among the groups on the following points:

31 It is helpful to implement changes whole-sale or partial, on the basis of a methodology backed by a guiding principle.

32 The Principle of Osmosis, as suggested in the Working Paper, and in the Classified catalogue code, Ed 5, 1964, is an economical way of implementing corrections in the library catalogue.

33 Each library will have to work out a detailed programme for this purpose and incorporate corrections from time to time.

4 DISCUSSION IN PLENARY SESSION

40 Moving of Proposition BT1

M A Gopinath moved the proposition.

Supporting the proposition, he said that the Principle of Osmosis meant respecting the Law of Parsimony. It helped in making corrections of entry of documents in use only and the unused documents were separated out. Therefore, the Principle of Osmosis achieves maximum efficiency in correction work.

Prof A Neelameghan seconded.

41 Amendment

N L Trivedi moved the following amendment, on behalf of Group C. It read as follows:

"Replace the word 'maximum' by 'optimum' in line 2 of the test of the proposition.

Supporting the amendment, he said that the term 'maximum' appeared to make a tall claim. Therefore, Group C felt that it would be better to replace it by 'optimum'.

T Ranganathan seconded.

D W Shewde, B R Gupta, and M Parameswaran supported the amendment on the ground that the Method of Osmosis may not be the best method.

M A Gopinath said that among the existing methods, the Method of Osmosis gave the maximum benefit. The term 'optimum' was not a helpful one as it did not express the target of efficiency. Whatever maximum was achieved in a particular situation was the optimum. Hence there was no need for the amendment.

The amendment was dropped.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER CZ.

PRACTICAL WORK.

1 WORKSHEET

In order to make the discussion at the group meetings fruitful and directed, worksheets containing examples of names of corporate bodies, etc were given to each participant. Each example was a multiworded name in the original form. The participants were requested to read the rules and examples given in the concerned chapters of Part B : Working Paper.

2 MODEL WORKSHEET

Here is a specimen of a worksheet.

CHAPTER BE

SN	Name of Whole Near-Sovereign Body
1	Original : South-East Asia Treaty Organisation Rendered :
2	Original : Central Treaty Organisation Rendered :

Such worksheets were given on different kinds of multiworded names. Altogether 129 examples were given for the practice.

3 TESTING THE RECALL VALUE OF TERMS IN MULTIWORDED NAMES

During the seminar, a test of recall value of terms in different kinds of multiworded names was conducted. For this purpose, a sheet containing 100 selected multiworded names were distributed among the participants. They were requested to peruse through the names. Two days after the distribution of the sheets, each participant was asked to recall the term(s) in the multiworded names given to them. Cues were provided. The results were recorded for further investigation. At the end of the seminar, the participants were given sheets containing the "Rendered form of the Multiworded Names" of these 100 selected names circulated earlier.

4 WORKED OUT EXAMPLES

A set of 419 worked out examples -- rendered form of multiworded names -- was distributed among the participants during the seminar. The participants were requested to give their comments on the helpfulness of rendering, and on the reduction of the range-search achieved by the rendering according to the Canon of Recall Value. The findings are being examined.

5 EXAMPLES FOR REDUCTION IN RANGE OF SEARCH

The participants in the seminar were also given a sheet containing 38 multiworded names rendered according to the new rules based on the Canon of Recall Value and arranged alphabetically. All the 38 names had as their entry element the word 'Art'. This was to be compared with the arrangement of entries rendered according to the existing rules for rendering multiworded names.

This comparison brought home to the participants, in a concrete way, how the rules for rendering multi-worded names, based on the Canon of Recall Value, reduce the range of search in the alphabetical part of the catalogue.

6 APPRECIATION BY THE PARTICIPANTS

The participants welcomed and appreciated the practical exercises given to them, during the seminar. They felt little difficulty in rendering multiworded names according to the new rules based on the Canon of Recall Value.

PART D : CONCLUDING SESSION

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER DA.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

By Prof A Neelameghan.

Friends,

1 BENEFICIAL DIALOGUE

The object of this particular seminar is to acquaint you with the latest development in cataloguing theory and practice in India. About six months ago, Dr Ranganathan formulated the Canon of Recall Value. Further work on this Canon has shown that it has considerable impact on the way of rendering the multiworded names. We thought that it would be helpful to disseminate and share the idea with you all. We wrote to several librarians and teachers of library science. Your response to our invitation has made it possible to have a person to person dialogue. The deliberations during the past six days have brought to surface many problems hidden in the practice of rendering the multiworded names. Therefore, I feel that we have had a mutually beneficial dialogue.

2 EXPERIMENTS

You would agree with me that what has been discussed here is not the end of the dialogue. It is the beginning of a series of research projects to be carried out in different libraries. We have to experiment with the implications of the Canon of Recall Value before incorporating the rules in cataloguing codes. In this experimentation, there need not be any hurry. We do not recommend straightaway change in your library catalogues. But you could try with a catalogue set up for this purpose, record objectively the readers' reaction and your own observations. Reference librarians will play a vital role in this two-way communication. What exactly is the readers' approach? Is the suggested method of rendering helpful to the majority? These are two of the vital questions we have to answer. Shri G Bhattacharyya will give you details of the experiment.

3 THANKS!

I wish to thank you all for the wonderful cooperation extended to us in and out of the seminar. Although we have made all attempts to provide you with reasonable facilities, I am afraid some of you were put to some inconvenience or other. Once again, I am happy to have had your acquaintance and thank you.

CHAPTER DB.

MESSAGES RECEIVED.

Following are extracts from the messages of good wishes for the seminar received from emiment personalities.

1 Mr V V Giri, President of India

Best wishes for the success of the All-India Seminar on Cataloguing to be held at the Documentation Research and Training Centre, Bangalore from the 24th May 1970.

2 Mr G S Pathak, Vice-President of India

Best wishes for the success of the seminar.

3 Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India

Wishes success to the All-India Seminar on Cataloguing being organised by the Indian Statistical Institute at Bangalore.

4 Prof P C Mahalanobis, FRS, Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute

My respectful greetings to the National Professor Ranganathan on DRTC organisation of All-India Seminar on Cataloguing and best wishes for success of Seminar for advancement of learning and national development (Telegram).

5 Dr Atma Ram, Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

Expansion of knowledge at a tremendous pace makes it imperative to evolve scientific techniques of cataloguing, documentation, etc, so that the information can be made readily available. I am glad National Professor S R Ranganathan, who has made very significant contribution to library science, is inaugurating the seminar on cataloguing. I am sure the results obtained by the Centre would be of great value to those interested in library science.

I wish the Seminar on Cataloguing a great success.

6 Mr Jagdish Narayan Awasthi, Minister for Education, Madhya Pradesh

I am happy to learn that the All-India Seminar on Cataloguing is being held at the Documentation Research and Training Centre at Bangalore.

I am confident that this seminar would be useful in bringing home the latest knowledge and technique in Library Science to the participating librarians from all over the country. With improved indexing and cataloguing of books, the readers would get better facilities from libraries.

My best wishes are with you for the success of the conference.

7 Mr T K Tukol, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University

I am glad that the Indian Statistical Institute is arranging a seminar on Cataloguing, in order to acquaint the librarians with the result of research work carried on by the Documentation Research and Training Centre, during the last six years. Cataloguing is a very important aspect of library science which is a developing science. The seminar will surely devote itself to an exchange of ideas on the results of the research and is likely to open out a vista of new thoughts on the subject. I hope that the seminar would prove extremely useful. The fact that it is to be opened by Dr S R Ranganathan, who is an expert in the science, unequalled in our country, will inspire the participants to render a more devoted and meaningful service in the field.

8 Mr Datto Vaman Potdar, Vice-Chancellor,
Poona University

A library is another university -- a people's university. Ideally, everything published should be brought together in the library. This may make the library look like a small town; yet, it is worthwhile such a huge collection requires cataloguing, indices, guides, etc, for help. In order that the time of a researcher, a student, or a scholar may not be wasted for finding out exact references, varied library services are organised in these days. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Documentation Research and Training Centre should organise a seminar where the results obtained during the last six years on cataloguing will be presented and discussed.

I am quite sure that such a seminar will prove very beneficial for trained librarians. Dr Ranganathan, my old friend, and a veteran pioneer of the library movement in India, is to inaugurate this Conference on the 24th of May 1970. I am sure his guidance will be very valuable.

I wish the Conference all success.

91 Mr Shiva Mangal Singh Suman, Vice-Chancellor,
Vikram University

I feel very happy to learn that an All India Seminar on Cataloguing is being held at Bangalore. It is really a great privilege that the 'guiding deity' of library science, Dr Ranganathan, is inaugurating the same. I am sure this seminar will provide us new ideas on the Science of Cataloguing and help us in augmenting and popularising the library science for the benefit of students and scholars.

92 Dr P L Bhatnagar, Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University

I am glad to know that an All India Seminar on Cataloguing is going to be held at the DRTC, Bangalore. Please accept my congratulations and best wishes for this appreciable attempt.

The Documentation Research and Training Centre has done a great service to the Library World and I am sure that an appraisal of the services of this organisation through this Seminar will leave a good impact on the librarians who will participate in the Seminar on Cataloguing.

Once again, my best wishes for a successful and useful seminar under your leadership.

93 Mr Suraj Bhan, Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University

It gives me great pleasure to know that an All-India Seminar on Cataloguing will be held at the DRTC from 24 to 31 May 1970. With the increase in the number of academic and research libraries during the last few years, it is very essential that we should strive for technical excellence. I am sure that the valuable contributions made at the DRTC under Dr S R Ranganathan will be of immense advantage to the librarians and others.

I wish the Seminar all success in its deliberations.

94 Mr S Parthasarathy, Scientist-in-Charge, INSDOC

I am very happy to know that Dr S R Ranganathan, National Research Professor in Library Science, will be inaugurating the All India Seminar on Cataloguing. His contributions in the field of cataloguing have been considerable and unique. His Classified catalogue code and the Theory of library catalogue, brought out in the thirties, blazed a new trail and gave a fresh approach to cataloguing problems. After thorough analysis of the practices prescribed by many of the prevailing codes, he enunciated many new principles and canons. Many of his findings are now reflected in the new approach adopted by the Anglo-American Code in revising its recent editions. Under the inspiring guidance of Dr Ranganathan, I am sure your seminar will bring forth many new results.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER DC.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

S R RANGANATHAN, National Research Professor in Library Science, and Hon Professor, DRTC, Bangalore 3.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

0 EXPERIMENT AND OBSERVATION NEEDED IN SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Last Sunday I said that Cataloguing entered the Spiral of Scientific Method in 1938, when the Canons of Cataloguing were first formulated in the Theory of library catalogue. You must take full advantage of this fact by freely re-examining all the rules of catalogue codes, and boldly making any alterations found necessary. This work is to be done in the first quadrant of the Spiral of Scientific Method by experiment and observation. In the Madras University Library, the Classified Catalogue Code was first framed, about ten years before cataloguing entered the Spiral of Scientific Method. Therefore, we began to make experiments.

1 FIRST EXPERIMENT ON CANON OF PREPOTENCE

As Ganesh Bhattacharyya told you last Sunday, a bookseller Andrew Maunsell had made an experiment in respect of names of persons a few centuries earlier. The result of his experiment has been described in the Theory of library catalogue. It was the selection of the entry element in the name of person in conformity to the Canon of Prepotence.

2 SECOND EXPERIMENT ON THE LAW OF PREPOTENCE

The second experiment was made by the Madras University Library. It was in respect of the name of an Organ of a Government. The number of words in the name of an Organ of a Government, which are drawn from a large group of words, was generally the subject or the geographical area within its jurisdiction. But the other auxiliary words needed to name the Organ fully were those like bureau, department, ministry, and so on. The group of words from which these auxiliaries are drawn is many times smaller than the group of words from which the word denoting the jurisdiction of an organ is drawn.

3 IMPLICATION OF STATISTICAL CALCULUS

It is a simple proposition in statistical calculus that the probability of the occurrence of a word drawn from a large group of words is smaller than the probability of the occurrence of a word drawn from a smaller group. Therefore, it was obvious that the entry element should be a word or word-group denoting the jurisdiction of the organ. Then alone the prepotence of the entry element will be large. This was the genesis of the formulation of the Canon of Prepotence.

4 WENT UPTO THE DOORMAT ONLY

As stated by Ganesh last Sunday, the idea of Recall Value had been already mentioned in the Theory of library catalogue in 1938. But it had not been raised to the status of a canon. I then went upto the doormat of the house, as it were, but failed to enter the house.

5 FORMULATION OF THE CANON OF RECALL VALUE

As you were told last Sunday, the Canon of Recall Value was formulated only a few months ago. When its powerful light was turned on our catalogue code, we found that the entry element in the name of an institution also needed change. After prolonged thinking on the subject, we discovered the obvious!

6 THE CANONS OF PREPOTENCE AND RECALL VALUE

The Canon of Prepotence also falls in line with the Canon of Recall Value in this matter. Here we had to realise that the term 'Recall' would not mean the recall by persons within an intimate circle or during a short period of time. In the intimate circle of the DRTC, we use only the term 'Ganesh' to denote Ganesh Bhattacharyya. So among us the element Ganesh is more qualified than the term Bhattacharyya to become the entry element. So also it is with the name of Jack Wells, the Editor of the British National Bibliography, with whom I am in intimate contact since 1948, even before the British National Bibliography was started. I liked him because he was of a forward thinking type. In 1956, my wife and myself were in London; Mr and Mrs Wells came to our hotel to drive us to Reading -- a town some miles away from London. As soon as we entered the car, I asked "How are you Mr and Mrs Wells?" Mrs Wells said with some feeling, "How long are you going to call him Wells? Have you not become intimate enough for you to call him Jack?" This was revealing to me. However, I said, "If I write about him as Jack nobody will know him." That lady said, "It is alright for public purposes. But in our intimate circle, we call him only Jack. Now you have come into that intimate circle. You will have to call him Jack. But I do agree with you that you should not write about him as Jack." Immediately I began to call him Jack a number of times by way of fun. Then Mrs Jack asked me, "Can you not give us your personal name, so that we can use it?" I said, "Eileen, Ranganathan is my personal name." That non-librarian Eileen retorted asking, "Surely in your intimate circle they do not call you by this long name Ranganathan. I meant not exactly the personal name but the name by which you are called in your intimate circle." Then I said, "I am called Ranga." Since that time, Jack began to address me as Ranga in all his letters. But he never uses that word in his public writings. I think that this illustration brings home to you that different names to one and the same person have different recall values in different settings. I carry the name of my great grand-father. He was born about 1800. In his days, he was called only Ranga by all the villagers. But now, everybody refers to him only as Ranganathan. This shows the effect of time on Recall Value.

7 BEGIN EXPERIMENTING WITH NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS

Now that we have decided to apply the Canon of Recall Value in the name of an institution, I want you to make experiments in this matter. As I am no longer an active librarian, I cannot make experiments myself. Moreover, it is not sufficient that one person alone does all the experiments. The time has come for several of you sharing the responsibility for experimenting in this matter. There are three lines along which experimenting should be done:

1 Write on a standard slip a copy of each institutional entry with only one change, namely, change in the entry element. Insert this slip in the catalogue cabinet just behind the catalogue card concerned so that it stands on the rod which runs through the holes in the catalogue cards. Ganesh whispers in my ears that the slip will not stand on the rod in a suitable way. If so, you may staple the slip to the card. This will attract the attention of the readers to the slip. Either yourself or your reference librarian or your librarian himself alternatively or together should spend some time in the catalogue room to find out readers that are attracted by this slip. You should then discuss with them which entry element they prefer and also, if possible, why. For this purpose, you must persuade your librarian to allow you freedom to perform this experiment. I am sure that no reasonable librarian would refuse to give permission.

2 As an alternative, make on a slip a copy of each catalogue card containing an institutional entry. Make also a copy of it on another slip, changing only the entry element. This you can do as a work of leisure and enjoyment without asking for

additional staff. It does not matter if it takes you three or four months to complete this job. Then take to your room advanced readers, show them the two boxes or trays containing the two kinds of entries and find out by discussion which they would prefer.

3 As still another alternative, alphabetise the slips with the Entry Element changed. Type out each set of slips on separate sheets. Send the two sets of sheets to each reader. Ask him to state his preference and his reasons for doing so.

Not to make you lose heart over the amount of time and work this would involve, I may say that the institutional entries are not very many in most of our libraries. Anyhow, to confirm my conjecture, the DRTC has decided to make a census of the institutional entries occurring in the British National Bibliography for one year. This must enable you to estimate in how many cases you must write slips.

71 Mrs Chayadevi's Experiment

I learn that Mrs Chayadevi has been already doing this experiment in the case of institutional entries. Thus, this experimental approach has already been made by Mrs Chayadevi and her Librarian, Mr Girja Kumar and her co-workers in the Library of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi. I feel that time has come for you, the new generation of librarians and cataloguers, to carry forward this experiment, so as to satisfy the requirements of the Spiral of Scientific Method -- in small doses to begin with. I wish that the first such small dose is taken from the cataloguing field. I hope that in the course of about six months, you will be able to send to the DRTC an account of the results of your experiments with such details as DRTC would ask for. I trust that you will all have enthusiasm to enter this new epoch in cataloguing -- science-based, experiment-based, cataloguing -- and have the joy of being the pioneers in this method not only in India but also in the world.

8 ONE THING AT A TIME

There is one last point which I wish to touch upon. My friend Ganesh wants that the Canon of Recall Value should be used, also in determining the entry element of the name of a periodical publication. I would rather wait to do this at a later stage. In the first place, gain experience with institutional entries. In the second place, about thirty years ago, a move was initiated by the World List of Periodicals of the British Museum and it has been followed up by the International Standards Organisation. This has brought into practice the use of abbreviations for the titles of periodicals in all bibliographies -- whether occurring within the text or as footnotes in the pages of the text or at the end of a book. Let us not pull the plants by the root too quickly. As I said already, in these matters, let us do one thing at a time. Let the others lie and work at the sub-conscious level before we take them up successively for action.

I wish you success in your journey through science-based, experiment-based library practices, originated in our Motherland.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER DD.

OUTLINE OF EXPERIMENTS TO BE DONE.

By G Bhattacharyya.

Prof Neelameghan and friends,

1 URGE FOR EXPERIMENTATION

During the group meetings, I found that some of you were interested in conducting an experiment to test the helpfulness of rendering the multiworded names according to the rules formulated on the basis of the Canon of Recall Value. I also came to know that you needed an outline of the design of such an experiment. In order to conduct this experiment collectively and productively, we should follow an agreed procedure as a standard. I give here an outline for your consideration, in addition to what Dr Ranganathan has given you.

2 OUTLINE OF DESIGN OF EXPERIMENT

For the purpose of this experiment, we can take the names of corporate bodies and of series, and titles of documents, in different subject fields. These names are to be sorted by their respective subjects. We can present these names in the form in which they occur at present, in the headings of catalogue entries. They may be introduced with a note as follows:

"Quite often it is found that a reader is not able to recall a multiworded name in the form in which it occurs on the title page of a document. He is usually found to recall the name only partially. An examination of what they recall has shown that the word or word-group indicating the purview of the entity concerned is present in the majority of the cases of partial recall. Again, in the majority of the cases, it is the name of a subject. On the basis of these findings, we propose to render the following names in the way as shown against each. We believe that it will satisfy the majority-approach -- that is, the approach made of exact recall as well as of partial recall. This is because the Entry Element can be determined easily in both the cases. To satisfy the minority approach, this has to be supplemented by other forms of rendering. Your objective comments on this way of rendering the names in the headings of catalogue entries will be highly appreciated. We will meet you personally at an appointed time to take note of your observation."

These observations may be collected and tabulated and the results analysed. This will give us a pragmatic appraisal of the helpfulness of the rules formulated on the basis of the Canon of Recall Value.

3 HELP FROM DRTC

In conducting these experiments, I am sure you will require some secretarial help. In case you need it, the DRTC is ready to extend these facilities. I hope that we would collectively succeed in conducting experiments to test the helpfulness of the rules formulated on the basis of the Canon of Recall Value.

I thank you all for the cooperation extended to us in conducting this Seminar on Cataloguing.

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER DE.

VOTE OF THANKS.

1 M A GOPINATH

Mr Chairman and friends:

On behalf of the DRTC, and on behalf of the Indian Statistical Institute, I have great pleasure in extending to you a hearty vote of thanks for the helpful way in which you have cooperated with us in conducting this Seminar on Cataloguing.

Our thanks are due to Dr Ranganathan for his analytical and lucid lectures at the Inaugural and the Concluding Sessions.

In making this seminar a success, we had the cooperation of our Secretariat and the Mess Staff in facilitating the working of intellectual and physical sheaths of our body. Our thanks are due to them.

Our thanks are also due to the authorities of the Bangalore University, the Indian Institute of Science, and the State Central Library, Bangalore, for providing facilities for the visits to their libraries.

Thank you for the excellent cooperation.

2 P A MOHAN RAJ

Respected Chairman and friends:

I am sure you would all agree that we had an excellent intellectual feast during all these seven days. This Seminar had been organised in such an excellent manner that every one who attended it felt that he was contributing something to the development of the subject. Every moment, ideas were emerging; they were discussed, shaped, accepted, or rejected. It was an anvil-shaping ideas into a subject. The group meetings, plenary sessions and other casual meetings always carried an intellectual aura.

We are indeed indebted to Dr Ranganathan for his invigorating inaugural address and valedictory address. We feel that we have a lot of potential energy yet to be tapped. We thank DRTC for making us realise this. We will do our mite to develop this subject of cataloguing.

3 B P MOOKHERJEE

Respected Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, and friends:

On behalf of the students of DRTC of the current session, I consider it a great privilege to express our gratitude to the authorities of DRTC for organising this Seminar and thus giving us unique opportunity of knowing the results of their strenuous team research. I frankly admit that their sincerity, honesty, devotion, and hard work is a rare example which will guide althrough our life. The library profession is indebted to them.

I also like to express our respectful pranam to our Gurudev Dr Ranganathan. Though he was not able to be physically present among us, we felt his presence every moment. The familiar voice of our Guruji which we heard through the recorded tape on the inauguration day acted as the source of inspiration throughout the seminar days.

I would also like to acknowledge our sincere indebtedness to our learned professional friends who have participated with so much enthusiasm in the group discussions, in the deliberations of the plenary sessions, as well as outside the sessions, in their spontaneous discussions over a cup of coffee or across the luncheon table.

We were entrusted with the task of welcoming our guests and also looking after their needs and comforts. We are aware that we could not always extend our helpful hand to our honoured guests. But I should like to mention that it was not that we were not serious about, but it was due to our own physical limitations.

I also offer our sincere thanks to the members of the staff of DRTC, who had only the de facto responsibility of doing many things. They were found busy all the time throughout the week, working behind the screen, which were so essential for the smooth functioning of the seminar.

And finally, lest I should forget, please allow me to express our heartful thanks to that Near-Sovereign-man Babu Rao, who willingly took upon his shoulders both de facto and de jure responsibility of satisfying our vital sheaths and always worked silently with a broad smile all over his face. All the seven days, he served us timely the necessary stimulants and colourful, tasty, dishes, pinpointedly, expeditiously, and of course, exhaustively. And I hope that to the participants of this seminar, he will command a higher Recall Value than many of us.

PART E : END MATTER

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER EA.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND GROUP LEADERS.

Chairmen	..	Prof A Neelameghan Shri G Bhattacharyya
Rapporteur-General		Shri M A Gopinath

LEADERS FOR GROUP MEETINGS

Gandhi (R S)
Mohan Raj (P A)
Narang (S P)
Sharma (C D)
Shewde (D W)

RAPPORTEURS FOR GROUP MEETINGS

Belsare (V B)
Bhattacharyya (Maya)(Smt)
Chaya Devi (A)(Smt)
Ranganathan (T)
Seetharaman (M N)

MEMBERS OF GROUPS

Group A

Belsare (V B)
Bhattacharyya (G)
Dubey (M G)
Gujarati (N D)
Navalani (K)(Miss)
Samba Murthy (N)
Sayeeda Bano (Miss)
Sharma (C D)

Group B

Amba (K N)(Miss)
Bhattacharyya (Maya)(Smt)
Gandhi (R S)
Gopinath (M A)
Mookherjee (B P)
Ramamurthy (J)
Sinha (K M)

EA

Office-Bearers and Group Leaders

Group C

Gurulingiah (K)
Gupta (B R)
Isaac (Sakuntala)(Smt)
Narang (S P)
Parameswaran (M)
Ranganathan (T)
Trivedi (N L)

Group D

Das (A R)
Khairunnisa (Smt)
Mohan Raj (P A)
Ramachandran (V)
Seetharaman (M N)
Vetal (S N)

Group E

Chaya Devi (A)(Smt)
Dasgupta (Nilima)(Miss)
Eswara Reddy (D B)
Ghose (H)
Jayarajan (P)
Mari Gowda (A B)
Mathur (N K)
Shewde (D W)

DRTC Seminar on Cataloguing (1970).

CHAPTER EB.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

1 AMBA (K N)(Miss). Junior Scientific Assistant (Library), Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Madras 20.

2 BHATTACHARYYA (G). Lecturer, DRTC, Bangalore 3.

3 BHATTACHARYYA (Maya)(Mrs). Librarian, DRTC, Bangalore 3.

4 BELSARE (V B). Librarian, Deccan College and Postgraduate Research Institute, Poona 6.

5 CHAYA DEVI (A)(Mrs). Chief Cataloguer, Indian School of International Studies, Pheroze Shah Road, New Delhi 1.

6 DAS (A R). Librarian, Botanical Survey of India, Indian Botanical Gardens, Howrah 3 (West Bengal).

7 DASGUPTA (Nilima)(Miss). Cataloguer, Central Secretariat Library, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, New Delhi.

8 DUBEY (M G). Cataloguer, Jabalpur University Library, Jabalpur (MP).

9 ESWARA REDDY (D B). Assistant Librarian, Bangalore University Library, Bangalore 1.

10 GANDHI (R S). Lecturer in Library Science, Gujrat University, Ahmedabad 9.

11 GHOSE (H). Librarian, Bhilai Technical Institute, Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai 1 (MP).

12 GOPINATH (M A). Lecturer, DRTC, Bangalore 3.

13 GUJARATI (N D). Librarian, Bhagawandas Swadhyayapith, Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi 2 (UP).

14 GUPTA (B R). Assistant Librarian, Technical Library, Research and Control Laboratory, Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai 1 (MP)

15 GURULINGIAH (K). Technical Assistant, State Central Library, Cubbon Park, Bangalore 1.

16 ISAAC (Sakuntala S)(Smt). Assistant Librarian, Kerala University Library, Trivandrum 1.

17 JAYARAJAN (P). Research Assistant to the National Research Professor in Library Science, DRTC, Bangalore 3.

18 KHAIRUNNISA (Mrs). Junior Librarian, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad 9 (AP).

19 MARI GOWDA (A B). Assistant Librarian, University Library, University of Mysore, Manasagangotri, Mysore 6.

20 MATHUR (N K). Librarian, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

21 MOHAN RAJ (P A). Lecturer, Department of Library Science, University of Madras, Madras 5.

22 MOOKHERJEE (B P). Student, DRTC Course (1970-71). Assistant Librarian, Calcutta University Library, Calcutta 12.

23 NARANG (S P). Lecturer in Library Science, Punjabi University, Patiala (Punjab).

24 NAVALANI (K)(Miss). Librarian, Gargi College, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi 24.

25 PARAMESWARAN (M). Student, DRTC Course (1970-71), Assistant Librarian, Kerala University Library, Trivandrum.

26 RAMACHANDRAN (V). Student, DRTC Course (1970-71), Librarian, Government Engineering College, Guindy, Madras 29.

27 RAMAMURTHY (J). Assistant Librarian, Bangalore University Library, Bangalore 1.

28 RANGANATHAN (T). Senior Scientific Assistant, National Aeronautical Laboratory, Post Box 4, Bangalore 17.

29 SAMBA MURTHY (N). Student, DRTC Course (1970-71).

30 SAYEEDA BANO (Miss). Student, DRTC Course (1970-71).

31 SEETHARAMAN (M N). Officer-in-Charge, Library, National Aeronautical Laboratory, Post Box 4, Bangalore 17.

32 SHARMA (C D). Lecturer in Library Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur 4 (Rajasthan).

33 SHEWDE (D W). Senior Assistant (Teaching), Poona University, Jayakar Library, Ganeshkhind, Poona 7.

34 SINHA (K M). Librarian, Central Mining Research Station, Barwa Road, Dhanbad (Bihar). Student, DRTC Course (1970-71).

35 TRIVEDI (N L). Librarian, Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

36 VETAL (S N). Assistant Librarian, College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 5 (UP).

CHAPTER EC.

TIME-TABLE.

Date	Time	Particulars
May 24	08.15 to 09.00 hrs	Registration.
	09.15 to 10.30 "	Opening Session.
	11.00 to 12.00 "	Business Session
	14.00 to 16.30 "	Plenary Session to present Papers and Propositions for discussion by Groups.
25 to 30	09.00 to 12.00 "	Group Meetings to discuss Propositions.
	13.30 to 15.00 "	Plenary Session to present Papers and Propositions for discussion by Groups.
	15.30 to 17.00 "	Plenary Session to finalise the Propositions discussed by the Groups the previous day.
31	09.00 to 10.30 "	Plenary Session to finalise the Propositions discussed by the Groups the previous day, if any.
	11.00 to 12.30 "	Closing Session.

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CHAPTER ED.

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Note.- 1 The index number is the number of the paper, chapter, or section of the occurrence of the item indexed.

2 The following contractions are used:

def = defined
irt = in relation to
qirt = quoted in relation to

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PUBLICATIONS

1 *Library science with a slant to documentation*, a quarterly published in collaboration with the Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science ; and

2 Proceedings of the DRTC Seminars.

1 ; 1963 : Documentation Periodicals : Coverage, Arrangement, Scatter, Seepage, and Compilation. Not Available

2 ; 1964 : Document Retrieval : Classification.

3 ; 1965 : Depth Classification : Subject Heading. OP

4 ; 1966 : Universe of knowledge ; Depth Classification ; Documentation List. OP

5 ; 1967 : Developments in Classification ; Management of Reprography Service ; Subject Headings and Feature Headings.

6 ; 1968 : Theory and Practice of Abstracting ; Developments in Classification ; Teaching Techniques in Documentation.

7 ; 1969 : Subject Analysis for document Retrieval System; Quantification and Librametric Studies ; Management of Translation Service.

OTHER RECENT REPRINTS :

1 RANGANATHAN (S R). Colon classification. Ed 7 (1971) : A preview. 1969. 52 P.

2 RANGANATHAN (S R) and BHATTACHARYYA (G). Conflict of authorship: Corporate Body *vs* Corporate Body. 1970. 65 P.

3 BHATTACHARYYA (G). Cataloguing research in India. 1969. 85 P.

4 NEELAMEGHAN (A) and SANGAMESWARAN (S V). Food Technology : Depth version of CC. 1970. 82 P.